

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 189

29 September 1982

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Reportage on Shield-82 Military Exercises	AA 1
Dzhurov Hosts Dinner	AA 1
'Enemy' Destroyed	AA 1
BTA Report	AA 1
'Defensive Character' of Warsaw Pact Stressed	AA 3
[Georgiev in ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME 24 Sep]	

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

CSSR Delegate Speaks at 23 Sep Vienna Session	BB 1
---	------

BULGARIA

Demichev Heads Visiting USSR Cultural Delegation	C 1
Talks Open in Sofia	C 1
Zhivkov Receives Demichev	C 1
Luncheon Held, Varna Visited	C 2
Cooperation Protocol Signed	C 2
Cultural Session Ends	C 2
Zhivkov, Filipov Telegram to Soviet Counterparts	C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 23 Sep]	
Romanian Leaders' Message of Thanks Received	C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 25 Sep]	
Trade Union Delegation Leaves for GDR	C 4
Filipov Receives GDR's Guenther Kleiber	C 4
Afghan Party Delegation Arrives in Sofia	C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 25 Sep]	

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ Daily Views CPC Congress as 'Nothing New'	D 1
[Trefny in Bratislava PRAVDA 24 Sep]	
Syrian Premier al-Kasm Continues Visit	D 1
Meets With Husak, Strougal	D 1
Toasted by Husak	D 2
Condemns U.S., Israel	D 2
Chnoupek Arrives in New York for UN Session	D 3
Meets Polish, Austrian Envoy	D 3
Strougal Receives Austria's Sinowatz 28 Sep	D 4
Gaspar, Hoffmann Visit Poland for TU Talks	D 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 24 Sep]	
Soviet Press Visits Border Guard Units	D 4
Assembly Delegation To Visit Latin America	D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 25 Sep]	
Officials Send Greetings to North Yemen	D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 27 Sep]	

People's Chamber Presidium Discusses Plan, Budget	D 5
Control Committee Reports People's Complaints	D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 27 Sep]	
Pacem In Terris Conference Concludes 23 Sep	D 5
[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 23 Sep]	
Reports on Results in 'Reeducating' Gypsies	D 6
[Bratislava PRAVDA 23 Sep]	
Briefs: Bilak Receives French Envoy;	D 7
Rapek Speaks to Officials	

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Envangelical Church Federation Meets in Halle	E 1
To Abandon 'Peace Badge'	E 1
[Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU 25 Sep]	
More FRG Reportage [Hamburg DPA]	E 2
Agreement on Antipollution Measures With FRG	E 2
[Cross Reference]	
Laos' Kaysone Cables Honecker After Departure	E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Sep]	
Officials Meet Visiting Japanese Cultural Group	E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Sep]	
Neugebauer Receives Arab Ambassadors 22 Sep	E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Sep]	
Training Exercise Conducted With Polish Pilots	E 4
[NATIONAL ZEITUNG 25/26 Sep]	
Cooperation Talks Held With Vietnamese Official	E 4
Vienna's Cardinal Koenig Pays 4-Day Visit	E 5
[NEUE ZEIT 23 Sep]	
Billy Graham Invited to Lecture 15-25 Oct	E 5
[NEUE ZEIT 23 Sep]	
Honecker Greets Saudi King on National Day	E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Sep]	
Honecker Greets New Lebanese President	E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Sep]	
Honecker Receives Bulgarian TU Official	E 6
Correction to Headline on Meeting in Athens	E 6

HUNGARY

Losonczi Discusses World Peace, Cooperation	F 1
Stronger Ties Urged	F 1
Lazar Departs on Official Visit to Austria	F 1
Vienna Arrival Reported	F 2
Attends Banquet	F 2
KISZ Delegation Returns From FRG Talks	F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 25 Sep]	
Sarlos Receives Poland's Urban in Budapest	F 2
Polish Situation Explained	F 3
Urban Departs	F 3
Gaspar Departs for Prague WFTU Bureau Session	F 3

POLAND

Olszowski Statement on Departure for UN	G 1
Addresses General Assembly	G 1
RZECZPOSPOLITA Discusses NATO Maneuvers	G 4
[Beglov, 25/26 Sep]	
Economic Cooperation With Romania Discussed	G 5
Daily Condemns Church Criticism of State	G 6
["(ZAR)" in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 21 Sep]	
TRYBUNA LUDU Attacks Bishop's Jasna Gora Sermon	G 7
[Zralek, 23 Sep]	
Voivodship Courts Sentence Riot Participants	G 10
Bielsko Biala	G 10
Gorzow Wielkopolski	G 10
Council of Ministers Economic Committee Meets	G 11
[TRYBUNA LUDU 23 Sep]	
'Bigger' Food Supply Expected in Last Quarter	G 12
Sejm Socioeconomic Council Session Reported	G 12
Madej Addresses Session	G 13
Sejm Commission Discusses Condition of Railways	G 13
PZPR Politburo 28 Sep Meeting Reported	G 13
Press Conference Held on Economic Reform Progress	G 14
Party Leaders Attend Joint Commission Session	G 14
Control Commission Presidium Meets 24 Sep	G 15
Przemysl, Lublin PZPR Voivodship Committees Meet	G 15
Orzechowski Addresses PZPR Ideological Conference	G 15
[TRYBUNA LUDU 25/26 Sep]	
Czyrek Attends Academics Party Conference	G 16
Czechowicz Chairs Youth Commission Meeting	G 16
Mokrzyszczak, Opalko Attends Tarnow Party Session	G 17
Opalko Chairs Debate	G 17
Dabrowski Addresses Zielona Gora Plenum	G 17
[TRYBUNA LUDU 20 Sep]	
Bejger Attends Gdansk Workers' Meeting	G 18
PRON Voivodship Council Elected in Olsztyn	G 18
Provisional PRON Council Set Up in Szczecin	G 19
Student Union Meeting Adopts Resolution	G 19
Daily Reports Association of Journalists Meeting	G 19
[TRYBUNA LUDU 21 Sep]	
Rakowski Discusses State's Cultural Policy	G 21
[TRYBUNA LUDU 21 Sep]	
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports on New Cultural Monthly [21 Sep]	G 22
TRYBUNA LUDU on Journalists' Visits to Plants [23 Sep]	G 22
Agricultural Unionists Discuss Cooperative Bill	G 23
Orthodox Archbishop Jaroszek Dies 24 September	G 23

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Begins Visit to Covasna County 28 Sep	H 1
Speaks at Rally	H 1
Ceausescu Receives Finnish Communist Leader	H 4

Soviet Military Training Ship Visits Constanta	H 5
Arrives 21 Sep	
[SCINTEIA 22 Sep]	H 5
Departs 25 Sep	
[SCINTEIA 26 Sep]	H 5
Constantin Meets Congo Trade Minister	H 5
Delegation Meets Luxembourg Prime Minister	H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Mojsov Meets Foreign Ministers At United Nations	I 1
Belgrade Radio Reports Albanian Incursion	I 1
Libyan Warships Arrive, Welcomed to Split	I 1
[BORBA 21 Sep]	
Sundic Comments on Brezhnev-Gandhi Talks [28 Sep]	I 1
Stambolic Receives New SFRY Ambassador to PRC	I 2
[BORBA 22 Sep]	
Federal Organs discuss Defense, Border Security	I 3
SFRY Presidency	I 3
National Defense Council	I 3
Federal Assembly Committee	I 3
Dolanc 'Situation Stable'	I 4
Planinc Meets Republican Leaders on Quick Tour	I 4
Stops in Slovenia	I 4
Visits Croatia	I 5
Meets Montenegrins	I 5
Visits Sarajevo	I 6
TANJUG Reports Council Meetings, Economic Talks	I 6
Croatian SAWP Leader Discusses Foreign Debt	I 7
[BORBA 23 Sep]	
INA Manager Embezzled Funds, Fled to FRG	I 7
Kosovo Judiciary Urged To Be 'More Effective'	I 8

REPORTAGE ON SHIELD-82 MILITARY EXERCISES

Dzhurov Hosts Dinner

AU272023 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] On 27 September Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, gave an official dinner in honor of the leaders of the military delegations which have arrived to participate in the Shield-82 maneuvers. The dinner took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

'Enemy' Destroyed

LD281348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1050 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, 28 Sep (ADN) -- The joint Shield-82 exercise began on Tuesday in Bulgaria involving staffs, troops and fleet units of the joint forces of the Warsaw Treaty states. Troops of the GDR National People's Army, the Bulgarian People's Army and the Soviet Army broke through an "enemy" position, first having brought the "enemy" to a standstill in earlier combat. Supported by airborne forces of the Bulgarian People's Army and the Soviet army, the units carried out their tasks with precision and proved their military master. The "enemy" then withdrew to a prepared defense position where it was destroyed by fresh forces, troops of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak People's Armies in conjunction with a traditional airborne assault by Polish paratroops.

From the observation position, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, other members of the Bulgarian party and state leadership, defense ministers from Warsaw Treaty member states and other socialist countries, including Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister for national defense; Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces of Warsaw Pact nations, marshal of the Soviet Union; and other military officials, followed the actions. These were directed by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense.

BTA Report

AU281554 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Area of the exercise, Sep 28 (BTA) -- As from today the Shield-82 military exercises of the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty states entered its heavy duty stage -- the "combat days" began, which will be a supreme test of the skills, the moral and political qualities, of the physical and mental strength of the soldiers and commanders of the allies armies. These days will demonstrate clearly the ideological and political unity, the unified strategy and tactics, the combat brotherhood and friendship of the states of the defensive military and political union of the Warsaw Treaty.

The Shield-82 exercise is being held in a complicated international situation. The responsibility for the escalated tension in Europe and in the world lies with the aggressive imperialist forces in the U.S.A. and the other NATO states whose policy is aimed at doing away with the positive results of detente, at breaking the existing balance of powers, at forcing a perilous arms race. The adventurist acts in the foreign political and military spheres create a danger of a destructive nuclear conflict.

The unity and might of the Warsaw Treaty states stands opposite to the rashness of imperialism. The peace programme for the eighties, announced from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, the foreign political initiatives of Bulgaria for goodneighbourliness in the Balkans, for the turning of this region into a nuclear-free zone, as well as the policy of the other socialist countries, create a stable basis for resolving the controversial issues in a peaceful manner, for easing the tension and for disarmament, for consolidating the understanding and cooperation among peoples. By the Shield-82 military exercise the Warsaw Treaty states threaten nobody. This is an exercise aimed at increasing the defensive capacity of the fraternal socialist countries. Bulgaria, on whose territory the Shield-82 is being held, will continue to be making her contribution to the stabilizing of the

international situation, for detente and peace. At the same time she will be making her contribution to consolidating the might of the allies armed forces -- reliable defenders of the creative labour of the peoples of the socialist community.

In the early hours of the day Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, arrived at the area of the first hostilities. Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, head of the military exercise, reported to him that the units and subdivisions of the fraternal armies are ready to begin the fulfillment of the tasks set. Mr. Todor Zhivkov is accompanied by members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the CC of the BCP, members of the government and other leaders, Bulgarian and foreign journalists.

Among the present are the commander-in-chief of the allies armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, the chief of the headquarters of the allied armed forces Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, the military delegations of the socialist countries who arrived for the exercise.

The first combat day began with hostilities of the sections of the land and air forces of the allied armies. Before inflicting the first blow, the aviation reconnoitred the "enemy's" targets and objectives. The findings of the pilots obtained through radio-technical means, were of extremely great importance. With their help the headquarters fixed the final details of the main targets for defeating the "enemy" and made the respective corrections in the assignments.

The troops took the initial areas and positions already during the night. Under the cover of the fighter and bombing aviation of the Soviet Army, they began the forward basing. But the "enemy" does not stay idle, too. Through radio-interference the "enemy" is trying to disorganize the forward movement of the troops and to impede their control. Many of the hostilities at this initial stage of the fight are unseen -- for instance the radio-technical and army intelligence. Unseen for the side observer is also the work of the signals. And is the control of the fight possible without signals? Whenever it is about an offensive or defense, in any kind of fighting there is a strictly organized signal system including many and various signal means.

The roar of the jet engines of the craft is getting ever stronger. The fighting gathers momentum. Under the cover of the artillery fire and the blows of the aviation the troops are moving out to the borderline for the attack. A rocket division of the advancers strikes precise blows on the major objectives of the "enemy". Rockets, jet and artillery shells go up and glisten with their fiery trajectories. The whole vicinity begins to shake under their mighty thunder. Countless straight shots blaze the trail for the advancing troops. The volley of the Bulgarian artillerymen is merging into the volleys of their combat friends of the Soviet army and the National People's Army of the GDR.

Aviation is constantly covering the moving ahead and the deploying of the subdivisions. The pilots of the armed air forces of the Bulgarian People's Army and of the Soviet Army demonstrated excellently their pilots' skill and interrelations with both the sections of the land forces and themselves.

The "enemy" by firing with their long-range artillery and the attacks of the aviation are striving to impede the rapid move of those advancing towards the front flank of their defense. A fierce air fighting starts. The struggle for air domination does not yield in tension to the fighting on land: firing are also the cannons for firing at direct targets. Meanwhile the engineering subdivisions are organizing passages in the enclosures in front of the front flank of the defense. The tension on "the battlefield" is straining with every passing minute. "The enemy" answers the fiery cannonade and is making efforts to disclose the plans for action and direction of the main blow of the advancing troops. At the same time the artillery and the aviation convey the fire into depth.

The attack on the move begins. The tankmen and the motor rifle regiments, the artillerymen and pilots are interrelating excellently with the tank subdivisions of the Soviet Army. With their well-aimed firing and with their rush they clear the way for the tanks of the motor rifle regiments of the GDR. They are followed by the command posts deployed in the military craft. The direction of the fighting is performed closely.

The front line is approached by the self-propelled artillery as well. The second-line echelons and the reserves come to the fore. The anti-aircraft cover of the offensive is provided by modern and powerful anti-aircraft artillery, which advance in a combat line and destroy "the enemy" in movement.

The fighting grows ever more fierce, tense and large-scale. The deployment of the offensive in depth is carried on by the troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Polish troops and the Hungarian People's Army, which celebrates its birthday on September the 29th. On the horizon appeared the military-transport planes of the Polish Army. At a precisely fixed moment they carry out an airborne landing in the rear lines of the "enemy," to assist the front line offensive. The sky grows white with the domes of hundreds of parachutes.

Determined is the forward movement, the deployment and the offensive of the tank troops from the detachment of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Just as resolute are the actions of the servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army. The detachments of the fraternal armies are acting in perfect coordination. Many of the commanders are graduates from the military academies of the Soviet Union.

In accordance with the decision previously taken, the second echelons enter the fighting. Taking advantage of the success of the break-through units across the defencelines, the troops overcome the resistance put up by the "enemy" and carry on the offensive in high morale.

The first day of the "Shield-82" exercises with the participation of soldiers of the alliance armies, showed exceptionally high combat skills, an offensive resoluteness, high morale and complete coordination of actions. It served as an invaluable political and combat school for soldierly conduct.

'DEFENSIVE CHARACTER' OF WARSAW PACT STRESSED

AU271446 [Editorial Report] Sofia ZEMEDELSKI ZNAME in Bulgarian on 24 September on page 6 publishes a 1,200-word article by Prof Dr Lyuben Georgiev, "ZEMEDELSKI ZNAME's observer on international issues," entitled: "Reliable Shield of Socialism and Peace." The article, which describes and analyzes the structure and functions of the Warsaw Pact says: "Today, when U.S. imperialism had adopted a course of confrontation with real socialism and sharply exacerbated the international situation, the historic significance of the Warsaw Pact in guaranteeing the security of the states of the socialist community and in defending world peace is clearer than ever." Georgiev discusses the structure of the Warsaw Pact, pointing out that "according to its goals and character, the Warsaw Pact is a new type of international organization, which embodies in itself the organic combination of the class and all-mankind elements of the Leninist strategy in the area of international relations." The "purely defensive character of the Warsaw Pact" is stressed as well as the "striving of the Warsaw Pact member countries to achieve collective security in Europe, with the participation of all European states, regardless of their social and state systems."

Dwelling on the socialist countries' foreign policy, Georgiev points out that "the coordinated and joint actions of the socialist community states have become a most important factor for increasing the influence of the socialist foreign policy on world development." In this context he stresses that "the function of the Warsaw Pact as an effective instrument of working out and conducting coordinated and peace-loving foreign policy of the fraternal states was fully revealed in the major initiatives for beginning and conducting systematic negotiations with the Western states on the issues of security and cooperation."

Explaining the difference between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, Georgiev points out that "the peace-loving initiatives of the socialist community states are in the interest of all mankind, which is in total contrast with NATO and this bloc's militaristic line." Georgiev says, "the main accomplishment of the Warsaw Pact during the years since its founding has been the prevention of a new world war."

Referring to the Shield-82 maneuvers, Georgiev says the Warsaw Pact is interested in protecting peace and for this purpose it has to increase the level of its defense capability. "This is the only goal of the Shield-82 maneuvers which are now taking place on the territory of our country."

CSSR DELEGATE SPEAKS AT 23 SEP VIENNA SESSION

AU271252 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Sep 82 p 7

[Report from Vienna by the CTK correspondent: "Against Endeavors To Revise Goals of Vienna Negotiations 28th Round of Vienna Negotiations Opens; Czechoslovak Delegate Speaks at First Session"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Vienna, 23 Sep -- THE 28TH ROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS ON REDUCING THE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE OPENED THIS THURSDAY IN VIENNA. THE FIRST SESSION WAS ADDRESSED BY AMBASSADOR EMIL KEBLUSEK, CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATE.

He reminded the session of the proposal submitted by the socialist countries on 13 February of this year and dealing with the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and with measures connected with this in the first phase in Central Europe. The document contains many new elements of compromise. It adopts a number of ideas from the Western standpoint and also takes into account the interests of states with a special statute. In the proposal of 10 December 1981, the socialist states recommended that an editorial group be set up to work on the text of the first agreement. The West has been incapable of constructively replying to this initiative.

As regards the Western proposal at the conclusion of the 27th round, E. Keblusek pointed out that the study of this proposal has been made more difficult, since THE SOCIALIST STATES DO NOT HAVE ITS FULL TEXT AT THEIR DISPOSAL. Likewise, the West has not answered the numerous questions raised in this connection. Although the West has summarized its standpoint into a draft treaty for the first time in the negotiations, this has not changed in the least the NATO countries' nonconstructive stand on the basic matters under negotiation. In certain instances the negotiations are even being turned back. The aim is to acquire unilateral military advantages in Vienna.

For instance, the Western attitude toward the numerical strengths of USSR and U.S. ground troops, toward the method of reducing them, and toward freezing the strengths of the ground forces of the other direct participants in the first phase has not changed. The Western proposal also lacks a satisfactory solution for freezing the armed forces of the two groupings in a four-stage reduction of ground troops, which preserves the potential possibility of increasing the air force strengths. It also does not envisage a ceiling on the number of air force members on both sides. If, formerly, the West proceeded from the assumption that equal collective ceilings can be achieved after two reduction phases in 4-5 years IT IS NOW PROPOSING A 4-PHASE REDUCTION DURING THE COURSE OF 7 YEARS. The process of reducing the military confrontation in Central Europe is thus not only being procrastinated without any justification, it is also being made considerably more complicated.

BUT THE MAIN WITHDRAWAL [ustupek] FROM THE MANDATE OF VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS AGREED UPON, AND ITS MAIN REVISION, IS THAT ARMAMENTS SHOULD BE COMPLETELY EXCLUDED FROM THE PROCESS OF MUTUAL REDUCTION, Ambassador Keblusek underscored. The socialist countries are of the opinion that WE HAVE HERE IN FACT NATO'S ENDEAVOR TO RETAIN A FREE HAND FOR EXPANDING ITS ARMAMENT ARSENALS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

The Czechoslovak delegate then stated that the Western proposal is not drawing the stands of the sides any closer to each other in the matter of so-called associated measures, either, and that it is also not eliminating the numerical barrier artificially created by the West.

Ambassador Keblusek concluded his speech by expressing the hope that the Western side would draw appropriate conclusions from the opinions of the socialist states, conclusions that would make it possible finally to reach the first acceptable results.

DEMICHEV HEADS VISITING USSR CULTURAL DELEGATION

AU241334 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] A cultural delegation from the Soviet Union arrived in Sofia. The delegation is headed by Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrades Georgi Yordanov and Stoyan Mikhaylov, as well as by Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Cultural Department, by deputy ministers of foreign affairs, by deputy chairmen of the Committee for Culture, and by Boris [name indistinct] charge d'affaires a.i. at the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

Petr Demichev stated as follows to a representative of Sofia radio:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Bulgarian translation]: "The second session of the joint committee on cultural cooperation, the 'Days of Soviet Culture' in Bulgaria dedicated to the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution in your country, to Georgi Dimitrov's birth centennial and to the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- these are the reasons for our visit, these are important events. Stepping on Bulgarian territory, I would like to convey the most cordial feelings and greetings on behalf of the Soviet people to the fraternal Bulgarian people and our most heartfelt wishes for the successful implementation of the decisions adopted by your Communist Party's 12th congress." [end recording]

Talks Open in Sofia

AU241917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] A cultural delegation from the USSR, headed by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, has arrived in Sofia. Comrade Georgi Yordanov met Comrade Petur Demichev. In a very cordial atmosphere they briefed each other on the work of both countries in the cultural sector in accordance with the decisions of the two communist parties' respective congresses. They also talked about preparations for the festive celebration of the USSR 60th state anniversary and the 65th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution. In the afternoon the second session of the Bulgarian-Soviet Joint Commission for Cultural Cooperation opened in Sofia.

In his statement made at the opening session, Comrade Demichev defined the cultural exchanges between the two fraternal countries as particularly valuable in the strategic goals of the socialist system, citing specific facts of our cultural cooperation he described this cooperation as an example of fraternity and unity of actions to the advantage of both peoples.

In his address, Comrade Georgi Yordanov expressed the conviction that the fruitful exchange of Bulgarian-Soviet cultural cooperation is in accordance with the interests of both peoples and that it is a continuation of those relations which Lyudmila Zhivkova unrelentingly kept up. Comrade Yordanov pointed out that this cooperation not only asserts the achievements of real socialism but also contributes to the struggle of peace in the complicated international situation. Comrade Yordanov defined the forthcoming "Days of Soviet Culture" in our country as "a festive celebration of friendship and socialist internationalism."

Debates on the agenda of the session began. The work of the session continued tomorrow.

Zhivkov Receives Demichev

AU251429 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, who is visiting our country.

Luncheon Held, Varna Visited

AU251832 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The BCP Secretariat gave a luncheon at the Boyana residence today in honor of the Soviet delegation headed by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR. The luncheon, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev, as well as (Boris Pyadishev), charge d'affaires a.i. at the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

This afternoon the Soviet cultural delegation, headed by Petr Demichev, arrived in Varna. The delegation is accompanied by Comrade Georgi Yordanov. Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, briefed the guests on the socioeconomic development of the Varna area and on the successes of working people in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and on the broad cooperation existing between the Varna Okrug and the Odessa Oblast, which are linked by fraternal relations, in the economic and cultural sectors.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

AU271653 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Comrades Georgi Yordanov and Petr Demichev signed a protocol on the work of the second Bulgarian-Soviet Joint Commission for Cultural Cooperation at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture. The document highly evaluates bilateral relations in the area of arts and culture, which are characterized by a constant search and introduction of new forms in accordance with the tasks which have been set. The document also notes the special importance attributed to the exchange of experience between the two countries' educational establishments as well as the successful cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in UNESCO and in the work of nongovernmental international organizations aimed at consolidating the ideals of peace and humanism.

The signing of the protocol was attended by Comrades Stoyan Mikhaylov, Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Cultural Department, and members of the Soviet delegation to the "Days of Soviet Culture" in Bulgaria.

Cultural Session Ends

AU251635 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The second session of the Bulgarian-Soviet Joint Commission for Cultural Cooperation has ended. During the second day of the session the two sides, headed by Comrades Petr Demichev and Georgi Yordanov, exchanged information on work in the cultural and education institutions and on the cooperation of the USSR and Bulgaria at UNESCO.

The opportunities for an even more purpose oriented cooperation in cultural activities were discussed. Specific suggestions were submitted in this connection for intensifying cooperation in library work, in work with cultural and literary clubs and circles, as well as in museum and art gallery activities.

The two sides expressed high appreciation for their joint work along UNESCO lines, pointing out their particularly fruitful cooperation during the general conference of this organization, as well as their activities in all international UNESCO initiatives.

Summing up the work of the aforementioned session, Comrade Petr Demichev stressed its significance in perfecting forms of cooperation and improving the ideas of cooperation in the field of culture, as well as in intensifying mutual friendship and comradeship.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV TELEGRAM TO SOVIET COUNTERPARTS

AU241812 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] To Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow:

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we express to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the USSR Council of Ministers, to the entire Soviet people and to you personally the most sincere gratitude for the fraternal congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The historical victory of the 9 September socialist revolution in Bulgaria, achieved 38 years ago, under the leadership of the Blagoev-Dimitrov Bulgarian Communist Party, and with the decisive assistance of the glorious Soviet Army, crowned with full success the long standing struggle waged by our people against capitalism and monarcho-fascism and led our country along the bright path of the construction of socialism.

With feelings of profound gratitude we are accepting the great appreciation expressed by you as regards our people's successes in building a developed socialist society and as regards the international prestige enjoyed by the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We fully share your conviction, dear comrades, that Bulgarian-Soviet relations -- serving as an example of Marxist-Leninist fraternity in practice -- are increasingly strengthening and intensifying. For the Bulgarian communists the friendship and the closest cooperation with the party of Lenin and with the great Soviet Union, whose glorious 60th anniversary we are preparing to celebrate with worthy deeds and with solemn festivities, together with the Soviet people and all progressive mankind, are eternal and unshakable.

The Bulgarian people sincerely rejoice at the tremendous successes achieved by the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of its CPSU, in constructing a communist society. The Bulgarian people actively support the consistent, peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet country, which is a powerful and decisive factor in consolidating worldwide peace and security. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, will participate in the activities of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA. We will do everything within our power to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and of all peace-loving forces in the struggle against imperialism, for stopping the arms race and for disarmament, as well as in defending the cause of peace and social progress.

I take advantage of the opportunity to wish you, dear comrades, and through you the fraternal Soviet people, new successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress for the further prosperity of the great Soviet country and for a peaceful future for mankind, as well as for the triumph of socialism and communism.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ROMANIAN LEADERS' MESSAGE OF THANKS RECEIVED

AU271448 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received the following telegram from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, and on our personal behalf, we send you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the friendly Bulgarian people sincere thanks for the greetings and wishes you addressed to us on the 38th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution in Romania for social and national liberation.

We express our conviction that the traditional friendship and Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation, based on the principles and directives of the November 1970 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, as well as on the joint declarations and other decisions adopted by us, will constantly expand and develop to the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, in the interest of the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament, security and international cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, Europe and the entire world, and for the triumph of the common cause of socialism.

We send you, dear comrades, our most sincere wishes for health and personal happiness and new successes in the cause of constructing the developed socialist society in neighbouring and friendly Bulgaria.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR

AU241332 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] At the invitation of the FDGB National Executive Committee, a Bulgarian trade union delegation left for the GDR today. The delegation is headed by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

FILIPOV RECEIVES GDR'S GUENTHER KLEIBER

AU241335 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, who is visiting our country. The meeting was attended by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics, as well as by Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council.

AFGHAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU271532 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] In implementation of the protocol on cooperation between the BCP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], a delegation of the Central Committee of the PDPA led by (Nadzhimudin Kaviani), Central Committee member, member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Central Committee "organizational" department head, has arrived in Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Georgi Grigorov, BCP Central Committee member and BCP Central Committee "organizational" department head, and other responsible workers of the BCP Central Committee.

CPCZ DAILY VIEWS CPC CONGRESS AS 'NOTHING NEW'

AU271234 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 24 September on page 6 carries a 1,300-word Lubomir Trefny article entitled "Reflection of Bitter Disenchantment." It deals with the recently concluded 12th CPC Congress.

The article opens by referring to the many problems faced by the PRC and attributing them to "voluntarism in cadre work, a peculiar 'experimental' approach to the economy and, last but not least, the orientation of Chinese foreign policy." Commenting on the congress conclusions, Trefny then says that -- despite changes in the highest CPC bodies -- the congress "essentially only fortified the positions of the two most powerful men in the country -- Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping" and "basically confirmed the line of the Beijing leadership."

Commenting on the congress discussion of the PRC's foreign policy, Trefny notes that "the congress has brought nothing new in this respect." He points out that the word "hegemonism" -- a codeword for the Soviet Union -- continued to figure prominently in the congress speeches and that the congress "failed to provide an answer" to the Soviet proposals for improving Sino-Soviet relations.

Trefny goes on to review U.S.-Chinese disagreements over Taiwan as they surfaced in the congress speeches, and cites Deng's opening speech on the threatening infiltration of Western ideology as a result of the PRC's open-door-policy. Trefny cautions, however, that it would be too early to interpret these words as a sign of "coming to one's senses" on the part of the Chinese leadership and insists that only future deeds will show how sincerely these words were meant.

Summing up, Trefny says that the 12th CPC Congress "reflected a certain bitterness of the Chinese party leadership over the country's domestic political and economic development" as well as over the "frequent senselessness" of its experiments.

SYRIAN PREMIER AL-KASM CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Husak, Strougal

LD281630 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Syrian premier, in Prague Castle today. In the course of a cordial conversation they positively assessed the mutual relations which are dynamically developing in all spheres of mutual interest in line with the conclusion of the 1979 summit talks between the two countries.

It was jointly noted that Czechoslovak-Syrian relations up to the present serve as an example of mutually beneficial cooperation and that the necessary prerequisites had been created for their further deepening.

In exchanging views on some topical questions of the international situation the role played by the Syrian Arab Republic in the fight against imperialism and Zionism, particularly in the Near East, was appreciated. Both representatives condemned the continuing Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the genocide of the Palestinian and Lebanese people. They spoke in support of an immediate end to the Israeli aggression, complete withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories, and a just and peaceful solution of the general situation in the Near East.

Present at the meeting between Gustav Husak and 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm was Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, and other personalities.

Toasted by Husak

LD282148 Prague CTK in English 1948 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovakia's concern over the recent events in the Middle East, Israel's aggression in Lebanon and the genocide of valiant Palestinians which have given rise to a wave of solidarity with the struggle of progressive Arab states was voiced by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal here tonight.

Proposing a toast at a dinner given in honour of Syrian Premier 'Adb ar-Rauf al-Kaism, Premier Strougal said that the stand of Czechoslovakia is absolutely clear. "We have condemned the heinous actions in Lebanon and the hypocritical policy of the United States. We stand for a global solution of the conflict in the Middle East according to the Soviet proposal which calls for the convening of an international conference that would be attended by all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. That is why we have welcomed the position taken at the summit in Fes of the Arab league states which follow a similar aim", Premier Strougal said.

There is not only one villain in the tragic drama in the Middle East. In addition to Israel which resorted to an unjust war and even to massacres of civilians, also the United States has its share of the guilt, the premier said. Without U.S. political, moral and military aid, Israel could not act as it does, and could not, ignoring the world public opinion and the international law, elevate war to the only way of settling conflicts.

"If the efforts succeed to preserve world peace and to beat back the forces of imperialism, Zionism and neocolonialism, naturally all the other problems that disquiet mankind will be addressed. It will be possible to establish a more equitable economic order, to eradicate poverty and diseases, to clear the road for social transformation which will permanently change the face of the world. Such are our common objectives."

"We sincerely appreciate the anti-imperialist position of the Syrian Arab Republic which has earned the enmity of reactionary Zionist forces, and is exposed to the cruelties of the permanent aggression of Israel which even, at variance with the international law, annexed part of Syria's territory", Premier Strougal said.

"That is why we always regarded it as our natural obligation to take part within our possibilities in the industrialization of Syria, in enhancing its defence capability. We intend to do so also in the future". Lubomir Strougal declared, pointing out that Czechoslovakia, which has already built in Syria many industrial and agricultural projects, will add others in accordance with the challenging tasks of the Syrian five-year plan, continue its supplies of necessary goods and enlarge the number of highly qualified experts.

Condemns U.S., Israel

LD282152 Prague CTK in English 1956 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- The Middle East is exposed to a very dangerous crisis caused by Zionism and its U.S. ally, visiting Syrian Premier 'Abd ar-Rauf al-Kasm stressed at a ceremonial dinner here Tuesday.

The number of killed or injured people in Lebanon has reached more than 70,000 since the Zionist invasion of the country. This brutality showed the real character of Zionism and its hostile attitude to humanity and all positive values. It is natural that Syrian units have been defying the invasion troops in Lebanon since the very beginning, and fought on the side of the Palestinians and the Lebanese patriotic forces, he said.

The Syrian representative pointed out that it was the U.S. which has planned the invasion of Lebanon, the withdrawal of Palestinians from Beirut, the strike against Syrian units and the human carnage. The U.S. and Israel are responsible for everything. Israel is a direct instrument for the realization of the American plan. There will be no real peace in this area of the world until the U.S. withdraws and until fascist and aggressive Zionism is repelled.

The U.S. imperialism sabotages through Israel all possibilities to restore a just peace, the prerequisite of which is the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Golan Heights and all Arab territories occupied since 1967, the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative, the creation of an independent Palestinian state and an end to the interference in the internal affairs of any Arab country, 'Abd ar-Rauf al-Kasm underlined.

Syria and Czechoslovakia have always been proceeding from common principles in the defence of the rights of nations to self-determination. The joint struggle of the Arab states will continue to strengthen as an inseparable part of the struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America and of the struggle of the socialist states for the building of a just world, for peace and security, and for a new better economic system, the Syrian premier stressed.

CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR UN SESSION

LD281124 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Correspondent Michael Stasz report from New York]

[Excerpts] Leaders of delegations are gradually arriving at the UN headquarters. Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived in New York last night.

Meets Polish, Austrian Envoys

LD290904 Prague CTK in English 0812 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] New York (CETKA correspondent) [No date as received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek who is heading the Czechoslovak delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly session was received here yesterday by president of the session, Imre Hollai. They exchanged views on the key issues of international relations in connection with the agenda of the current session, and agreed that the basic task of the president is the struggle to avert the danger of nuclear war, halt the arms race, ease international tension, strengthen security and develop fruitful cooperation between states. In this connection they stressed the necessity to strengthen the role of the United Nations.

Bohuslav Chnoupek met yesterday also with his Austrian counterpart Willibald Pahr, for talks on bilateral issues. They stated the contacts between the two countries are successfully developing and that there exist further possibilities for the continuation of a fruitful dialogue particularly in the sphere of economy and culture. The two ministers also confirmed their countries' interest in the continuation of the policy of detente and in the deepening of wide international cooperation as the only reasonable option for relations between states with different social systems.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski to discuss some aspects of bilateral contacts, international topics, and the tasks of the United Nations and the 37th session of the UN General Assembly. They stressed that the main of these tasks is to reach concrete progress in the struggle to avert the danger of nuclear war and preserve and develop the policy of detente.

STROUGAL RECEIVES AUSTRIA'S SINOWATZ 28 SEP

LD281408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received at Hrzan Palace in Prague today Federal Vice-Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, minister for education and arts of the Republic of Austria. During the meeting the two representatives expressed their views on the questions concerning the internal situation in Czechoslovakia and Austria, the current world economic situation and conditions for further development of relations between the two countries.

They talked in detail about the development of world markets and about the obstacles in the way of broadening economic cooperation between countries with differing social systems. In this connection Lubomir Strougal and Fred Sinowatz assessed the possibilities for further deepening economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria. They stressed that both sides must seek ways of intensifying these relations, of increasing the volume of goods exchange and of more efficient cooperation on third markets.

They also talked about some topics whose closer examination and specification could contribute toward further enriching mutually advantageous and multilateral cooperation, which corresponds to the wishes of the people of the two countries to strengthen and develop fruitful and friendly neighborly relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

GASPAR, HOFFMANN VISIT POLAND FOR TU TALKS

AU271813 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Warsaw [CTK] [No date given] -- A WFTU delegation visited Warsaw yesterday. It consisted of S. Gaspar, WFTU chairman, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and general secretary of the All-State Council of Hungarian Trade Unions; K. Hoffmann, WFTU deputy chairman, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR's Central Trade Union Council; and I. Zakarija, WFTU's secretary general. The delegation met K. Barcikowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; and M. Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who briefed the guests on the topical situation and prospects of the trade union movement in Poland. At the end of its stay, the WFTU delegation was received by Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

SOVIET PRESS VISITS BORDER GUARD UNITS

AU271501 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Yesterday, within the framework of celebrations of the press, radio and television day, a group of Soviet journalists accredited in the CSSR visited some units on the western frontier. The border guards demonstrated to the Soviet guests exercises in defending the border using the latest combat technology. J. Obzina, CSSR minister of interior, then conducted a friendly conversation with the guests. Other personalities were also present.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION TO VISIT LATIN AMERICA

AU271537 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Prague, 24 Sep (CTK) -- A delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly, led by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman, will depart in the next few days for an official visit to Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico. The visit will take place at the invitation of the parliament chairmen of the above Latin American countries.

OFFICIALS SEND GREETINGS TO NORTH YEMEN

AU281009 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep 82 p 1

[CTK report: "National Day Greetings"]

[Text] Prague, 25 Sep (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the occasion of his country's national day. On the same occasion, CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER PRESIDUM DISCUSSES PLAN, BUDGET

LD281838 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The People's Chamber Presidium met in Prague today to discuss the report on the development of the national economy and the fulfillment of the state plan and the state budget of the Czechoslovak federation for the first half of 1982. The Presidium also discussed the stance of the chamber's committees to the analysis of the main findings of the Federal Committee of People's Control concerned with the processing of complaints, reports and suggestions from citizens to the state and economic bodies in 1981. The Presidium also received the final report on ensuring the second independent meeting of the People's Chamber which has been convened for 20 October to deal with the program of rationalization of the consumption of fuels and energy as a demanding task of social importance in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

CONTROL COMMITTEE REPORTS PEOPLE'S COMPLAINTS

AU281011 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 27 September 1982 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Nadezda Adamickova, entitled "What Is Embittering the People's Lives; From the Activity of the People's Control Committee of the Prague National Committee." The author notes that "the number of letters" sent by the CSSR's working people to the Prague People's Control Committee "with justified criticism is growing steadily." Most complaints concern the "repairs and maintenance of the housing fund"; the "incorrect behavior of the staff, particularly in public catering plants, restaurants and canteens"; "shortcomings in transport and deficiencies in communications" such as overcharging by taxis, nonadherence to timetables by tramways and buses, and refuse on roads: "services to the population," such as arbitrary closing of shops and irregular opening hours; environmental protection, such as dusty roads, construction work at night, and so forth. The author notes that the council of the Prague National Committee has instructed the heads of all concerned departments to improve work with the settlement of complaints and to tighten sanctions against those responsible for the deficiencies.

PACEM IN TERRIS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 23 SEP

AU271503 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 23 Sep 82 p 4

["OBR"-signed report: "Clergy in the Struggle for Peace"]

[Text] A 2-day session of the Federal Presidium of the "Pacem in Terris" association of Catholic clergy, which ended in Ostrava yesterday, discussed the current tasks concerning the Roman Catholic clergy's involvement in the struggle for strengthening and maintaining peace. The members of the Federal Presidium were greeted by Bishop Josef Vrana, doctor of theology, administrator of the Olomouc Diocese who, in his message of greetings, acquainted those present with the conclusions of a session of ordinaries of the Roman Catholic Church in the Czech Socialist Republic, which discussed questions of mutual relations between the church and our state. The session was attended by S. Keppert, deputy chairman of the North Moravia Regional National Committee.

REPORT ON RESULTS IN 'REEDUCATING' GYPSIES

AU271438 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Eng Imrich Farkas of the Slovak Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs:
"Transformations of Our Gypsy Fellow Citizens"]

[Summary] Despite many unforeseeable difficulties and skepticism on the part of ordinary citizens and even some functionaries, our party and state bodies have scored many successes in the last 10 years in overcoming the backwardness of the Gypsy population.

"The basic problem in the process of raising the cultural standards of the Gypsy population must be seen in their housing conditions as well as in their views on nationality (birth-rate), which were generated by the former capitalist regimes. Capitalism pushed the Gypsies to the outer limits of villages, or 2 or 3 km from the villages and virtually segregated them from society. The way of life to which they became accustomed at that time is deeply rooted in them and complicates the reeducation of the old and the education of young Gypsy citizens.

"As a result of their differing, backward way of life, in the 1972-1981 period the Gypsy population grew at a faster rate than the rest of the population." "In the aforementioned period, the population of the Slovak Socialist Republic increased by 476,000, which is 10.5 percent. Within the same period, the Gypsy population increased from 168,207 to 208,217, which is 23.8 percent. The share of the Gypsy population in Slovakia's total population thus increased from 3.7 to 4.1 percent." This increase was not only a result of the Gypsies' higher birthrate but also a consequence of improved health care and housing.

"There are three main ways toward raising the cultural standards of the Gypsy population -- their integration in the work process, education of Gypsy children and liquidation of the Gypsy shacks.

"Owing to the national committees' increased attention in seeking out nonworking Gypsy citizens and integrating them in the work process, the number of working Gypsy citizens increased from 55,370 in 1971 to 78,511 in 1981, that is an increase of 41.8 percent. This number includes persons learning a trade or attending secondary vocational schools. On the whole, the proportion of employed Gypsy citizens thus increased from 66.3 percent to 74.1 percent. The share of working Gypsy women in the productive age alone increased from 41.2 percent to 74 percent."

Because of their low qualification, most Gypsy men but also women work in communal services, sweeping streets, in the building industry and in agriculture. However, they are gradually penetrating other professions as well and soon there will not be a single branch in which Gypsies do not work.

Relatively the best results have been achieved in the preschool education of 3 to 5-year-old Gypsy children. The number of Gypsy children in this age group attending kindergarten increased from 10.1 percent in 1971 to 58.5 percent in 1981. Last December, 11,299 of the 19,304 Gypsy children in this age group attended kindergarten.

"The school attendance and learning results of Gypsy pupils have also improved. Whereas in the 1971-72 school year only 16.6 percent of all 15-year-old Gypsies ended their mandatory school attendance in the 9th grade and as many as 46.2 percent between the 1st and 5th grades, in the 1980-81 school year 25.6 percent of them ended their mandatory school attendance in 9th grade and only 2 percent between the first and fourth grades. As a result, the number of Gypsy adolescents who, after concluding mandatory school attendance, learn a trade also increased -- from 28.7 percent to 60.8 percent. The share of those not placed [at a school or in a job] declined from 31.5 percent to 16.2 percent.

"Notwithstanding these positive results, a great deal of tedious work still awaits the national committees in the preschool and school education of Gypsy children. Differences between indices concerning Gypsy children and indices for all children as a total in kindergartens, elementary schools and school facilities are still large. While 81.7 percent of all 3 to 5-year-olds attend all-day kindergartens, only 58.6 percent of all Gypsy children do. Whereas every pupil of elementary and basic 9-year schools misses an average of 44.6 hours, Gypsy pupils miss 97.6 hours. In the 1980-81 school year, 93.6 percent of all pupils of elementary and basic 9-year schools passed and advanced to the next grade, but only 32.2 percent of Gypsy pupils did." The number of Gypsy pupils taking their meals in school cafeterias and doing their homework in day-care centers is also significantly below the figures for all children.

In the past decade, the national committees also paid great attention to solving the Gypsy population's housing problems. "In the 1972-81 period they bought up almost 4,000 shacks belonging to Gypsy families, pulled them down and helped the 4,580 families living in them obtain proper housing in family houses or rented apartments, among other citizens. The number of Gypsy shacks thus declined from 6,833 to 3,018. A total of 21,622 of Gypsy citizens, which is only 10.5 percent, still live in such shacks.

"The results achieved in raising the standards of the Gypsy population clearly show that in the socialist society it is possible to change the life of even the socially and culturally most backward groups of the population."

BRIEFS

BILAK RECEIVES FRENCH ENVOY -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Jacques Gaultier de la Ferriere, the new ambassador of the French Republic to Czechoslovakia, today. Also today the French ambassador was received by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. During the talks the questions of mutual relations and the possibilities of further deepening them were assessed. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 28 Sep 82 LD]

RAPEK SPEAKS TO OFFICIALS -- The citywide activ of CPCZ officials on topical questions of ideological work after the 16th CPCZ Congress in the Prague City Party organization opened at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture today. The activ was addressed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City Party Committee. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Sep 82 LD]

EVANGELICAL CHURCH FEDERATION MEETS IN HALLE

LD282226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2023 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Halle, 28 Sep (ADN) -- The fourth synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR ended its second conference in Halle on Tuesday. The 5 days of discussions were based on a report of the conference of Evangelical Church leaderships which said that as churches in socialism, the present situation demanded they work for "an individual contribution to the efforts of our state toward a more just and peaceful world." Of great importance is the support of steps which reduce the danger of a nuclear conflict.

The synod expressed its great concern at the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut and demanded an international inquiry. They discussed questions of church welfare, ecumenical missionary work and church law.

To Abandon 'Peace Badge'

DW280959 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 25 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Karl-Heinz Baum article]

[Text] Halle, 24 September -- In the future the GDR Evangelical Church is to give up producing the "Swords Into Plowshares" badge. This was announced by Werner Krusche, chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, at the Halle synod dealing with the church's responsibility for peace.

The decisive factor in this decision, Krusche said, was that this emblem was supposed to be a symbol of peace, and was intended to draw attention to the hopes and the mission given to Christians. The dialogue that had begun would be broken off if the church now demonstratively insisted on the emblem. However, the "Swords Into Plowshares" emblem will continue to be used at functions organized by the church on the occasion of the peace decade early in November. Krusche said that the conference of church directorates thanked all young people who wore this symbol as a peace emblem. He said the symbol was now "being given up for the sake of peace." This was to prevent the symbol from being misused as a badge of an "organized movement."

Nonetheless the public testimony for peace remained on the agenda. In its report to the synod the GDR Evangelical Church Federation advocates the creation of nuclear-free regional zones, for instance in Europe, as a priority goal of concrete political negotiations. The creation of clearly defensive security systems as well as the concept of limited unilateral disarmament steps belong, he said, on the international agenda. It was not the credibility of deterrence but the capability for peace that had to be proved.

The system of mutual deterrence, the report says, threatened total destruction and was not restricted to counteracting enemy military measures. However, a rejection of these systems must not be equated with the rejection of sensible defense preparedness. The report says it is necessary to recognize the concept of deterrence as a misuse of the right to defense to which every country is entitled.

The GDR Evangelical Church considers it an urgent task to take all steps in the political field to reduce the danger of a nuclear conflict in Europe. The existence of nuclear weapons and their destructive capacity were increasingly poisoning the life of peoples. A "thorough rethinking" is required which would also have effects on society's everyday life.

Referring to the existence of the GDR Evangelical Church in the Marxist-Leninist state, the report says that cooperation for peace depends on the various partners "mutually understanding and respecting" their various experiences which result from different traditions.

In conclusion the church points to its questions regarding whether the military education for youths ages 14-15 did not endanger the young generation's ability for peace; whether the form and exercises of civil defense did not rather make people become accustomed to a possible war or play down the danger of nuclear weapons; whether the assessment of the readiness to perform military service as a criterion for the admission to qualified training was not bound to support the misunderstanding that peace was ensured above all only by military strength; and whether the production of war toys was conducive to peace.

More FRG Reportage

LD282120 Hamburg DPA in German 1517 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Halle, 28 Sep (DPA) -- The synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR at its meeting in Halle has confirmed that it will abandon the peace badge "Swords Into Plowshares" suspected by the state as being a sign of protest. At the same time the synod in an unanimous resolution on Tuesday expressly welcomed the decision of the church leadership to use this sign for church events put on as part of the 10 days for peace next November and the work material issued in connection with them.

The abandonment of this sign in the form of a badge was not easy "in view of the hard work and the experiences particularly of many young people." "We renounce it, however, for the sake of peace," the synod declared, referring to the report of the church leadership made at the start of the synod. The express description of the symbol as a pointer in the direction of disarmament helped to obviate misinterpretations and served "the necessary objective dialogue in our society."

In the synod's resolution the threat to all life through exaggerated arming is viewed as a challenge to faith. This was a matter of "obedience or disobedience to God," since his mission obliged the faithful "to preserve creation" and excluded the right to destroy it. In the parishes it was being asked whether Christians are allowed to participate in preparations for defense with nuclear weapons, "if it is certain that the defense irrevocably destroys what it should protect," whether Christians and churches should take part in the threat with weapons "which make the catastrophe they are supposed to prevent probable," and whether Christians and churches could "still justify armed force as a means of securing peace and protecting one's neighbor in view of the unimaginable horror of a possible war."

The answer to such questions could not remain open long. Since many here saw in this a case of religious conscience (status confessionis) the synod requested the church leadership to initiate an investigation. This investigation should shed some light on the concept status confessionis in connection with questions of peace.

The synod also asked that people doing unarmed military service "should not once again be put in conflict situations by being set to work on weapons equipment." Also reservists should be allowed an opportunity to do unarmed service. Also there was an urgent need that freedom of faith and conscience, in regard to premilitary training in schools and other educational establishments, be respected and that young people who "for reasons of faith and conscience reject weapons training, should not have their present or future profession closed to them." Pacifist views should not be defamed.

In its resolution the synod also pointed to "equivocal effects of civil defense." There should be more discriminating teaching on the possibilities and limitations of civil defense. Finally there was a "grateful" tribute "to all honest efforts by politicians to preserve peace."

AGREEMENT ON ANTIPOLLUTION MEASURES WITH FRG

For DPA coverage of East and West German agreement on measures to protect Berlin lakes and rivers, see the FRG section of the 29 September issue of the West Europe DAILY REPORT.

LAOS' KAYSONE CABLES HONECKER AFTER DEPARTURE

AU271805 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], has sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, upon leaving the GDR:

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker: Upon leaving your beautiful country and the glorious soil of the GDR filled with the most cordial feelings, we, the party and state delegation of the LPDR and I myself, are very happy to express to you and through you to the SED Central Committee, the government and the people of the GDR our cordial greetings and our sincere thanks for the very cordial reception granted to us. Despite the fact that our visit was short it was rich with regard to its content and impressive. We will forever preserve the beautiful impressions in our hearts. We are very satisfied with the results of the talks and our exchange of views which took place in a fraternal and comradely atmosphere and in complete mutual agreement. The treaty on friendship and cooperation which was concluded is of very great importance and of historic significance. This document is a new phase in the development of the militant solidarity and the manifold cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We take this as an opportunity to convey through you to the GDR people our wishes for further, even greater successes in building developed socialism, for the well-being of the GDR people.

May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties and states, between the Lao people and the people of the GDR develop and strengthen.

23 September 1982 [Signed] Kayson Phomvihan

OFFICIALS MEET VISITING JAPANESE CULTURAL GROUP

AU281520 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- At the end of its visit the delegation of the Japan-GDR cultural society which is staying in the GDR at the invitation of the GDR-Japan society and is headed by its president, (Yoshiaki Irobe), had various talks with prominent figures of the GDR. It conducted a comprehensive exchange of ideas with Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture; Guenter Heidorn, deputy minister of university and technical school affairs; Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister; and Karl Heinz Schulmeister, president of the GDR-Japan society. The partners in the talks agreed that the relations between Japan and the GDR have developed well in all fields, which is of particular importance in the present international situation, and stressed that the two societies are making an important contribution toward deepening the social and national relations between the two countries. On Thursday the delegation left for home.

NEUGEBAUER RECEIVES ARAB AMBASSADORS 22 SEP

AU241114 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 82 p 1

[ADN report on Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy foreign minister, receiving Arab ambassadors on 22 September]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received the ambassadors of the Republic of Iraq, the republic of Tunisia and the PLO.

They handed over a declaration of the ambassadors of Arab states accredited in the GDR and expressed their concern in view of the bloody crimes of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon. The aggression of Israel in Lebanon and the cruel massacre which the Israeli aggressors and their accomplices committed in the Palestinian refugee camps of West Beirut are part of a conspiracy in the Middle East inspired by the United States.

The ambassadors expressed -- as the declaration states -- "gratitude and respect vis-a-vis all organizations, associations and people and in particular vis-a-vis the state and party leadership to the entire GDR people for condemning the Israeli bloody deed and for the firm support and solidarity with the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people for their rights."

Bernhard Neugebauer reaffirmed the attitude of the GDR clearly expressed in the joint declaration of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers from 6 June 1982 and referred to the declarations of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, in particular to that of 20 September 1982: "With abhorrence the GDR condemns the horrible mass murders in the Palestinian camps of West Beirut. Those who support and equip the murderers are fully responsible for this genocide. The recent expansion of the occupation of West Beirut by Israeli troops once again proves that the aggressor must be forced to leave Lebanon."

Bernhard Neugebauer stressed the view of the GDR that the six principles for a peace settlement in the Middle East recently announced by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, could pave the way for progress in this region.

TRAINING EXERCISE CONDUCTED WITH POLISH PILOTS

AU282009 East Berlin NATIONAL ZEITUNG in German 25/26 Sep 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Joint Combat Training"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Fighter pilots of the Polish Army and members of the Heinrich Rau Fighter Squadron are currently conducting a joint combat training exercise on the territory of the GDR and of the Polish People's Republic.

In doing so the comrades in arms are meeting many times and at these meetings are exchanging the best experiences related to the duty system of the Warsaw Pact states.

Sports and military contests are being held between the Polish pilots and National People's Army members. The guests are visiting a formation of the People's Navy and cities and monuments of the Baltic Sea bezirk and are meeting with working people and cooperative peasants. On the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Polish fighter unit, soldiers of the partner squadron presented flowers and congratulations to their comrades in arms.

COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL

LD282218 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The GDR and Vietnam want to pursue every opportunity to strengthen the socialist community. During a meeting in Berlin the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the two countries, Gerhard Schuerer and Tran Quynh, emphasized that in the face of the discrimination and economic sanctions against the socialist countries by imperialism, the increasingly close cooperation between the fraternal countries is of growing importance. The Vietnamese guest is visiting Berlin for the 11th meeting of the GDR-SRV Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

VIENNA'S CARDINAL KOENIG PAYS 4-DAY VISIT

AU241635 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 23 Sep 82 p 2

[NZ report: "Cardinal Koenig Visited Catholic Church of the GDR"]

[Summary] Berlin (NZ) -- "Vienna's archbishop, Franz Cardinal Koenig, chairman of the Austrian Bishops' Conference, has described the 'vivid belief' and the 'cordial affinity of the believers with the bishops and priests' as the lasting impression of his visit to the Catholic Church of the GDR. This results from an interview conducted by the Austrian Catholic KATHPRESS news agency with Cardinal Koenig after the conclusion of his 4-day visit. The cardinal had visited the GDR from 15 to 19 September at the invitation of the Berlin Conference. Koenig, who met the pope at Castelgandolfo for 1 day before his departure for East Berlin, had been charged by John Paul II with conveying his benediction to the GDR bishops, priests, members of religious orders and believers."

Koenig first met with Bishop Dr Joachim Meisner, the new chairman of the Berlin Bishops' Conference and then continued his trip to Magdeburg where he was a guest of Bishop Johannes Braun for 2 days. He also met with Provincial Bishop Dr Werner Krusche, chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR. After an evening mass which was attended by many believers, "particularly young people," Auxiliary Bishop Theodor Hubrich and the Episcopal councillors briefed the cardinal about the pastoral situation.

"The cardinal then went on to Dresden where he was welcomed by Bishop Gerhard Schaffran, Auxiliary Bishop Georg Weinhold and staff workers of the diocesan office." On Sunday Cardinal Koenig saw the monuments of Dresden and in the evening said a pontifical mass in the cathedral in concelebration with Bishop Gerhard Schaffran and Vicar-General Georg Ahne. Cardinal Koenig's visit to Dresden was the first one of a Catholic cardinal since Cardinal Khlesl's visit 365 years ago.

"On Sunday 19 September the cardinal said mass for the sisters of the St. Joseph Hospital in Dresden and subsequently saw Albrechts castle and the cathedral in Meissen. He was welcomed there by the cathedral dean of the Evangelical Meissen High Cathedral Chapter on behalf of the chapter members, whereas Parson Kaestel of the St Afra Congregation conveyed the greetings of the Evangelical Land Bishop Dr Johannes Hempel."

BILLY GRAHAM INVITED TO LECTURE 15-22 OCT

AU241637 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 23 Sep 82 p 2

[NZ report: "Dr Billy Graham Invited to the GDR"]

[Summary] Berlin (NZ) -- The Union of Protestant Free Church Congregations has invited the well-known Evangelist Dr Billy Graham to visit the GDR between 15-25 October and to give evangelical lectures at several places. In addition meetings with church staff workers have been envisaged to provide the guest with an idea of the service of the churches. Provincial and free churches are supporting the invitation and are participating in the preparation for the visit." Dr Graham is a Baptist preacher in the United States whose participation in the Moscow world conference of religious representatives for the salvation of life from a nuclear catastrophe as well as the speech about "Christian Belief and Peace in the Atomic Age" which he gave there have elicited worldwide attention.

HONECKER GREETSAU DI KING ON NATIONAL DAY

AU241655 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, has sent a greetings telegram to Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-Azziz, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on the occasion of the national holiday which states:

I am pleased to take the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as an occasion to convey to you, your majesty, the members of the Al-Saud royal family and the Saudi Arabian people cordial congratulations and sincere wishes on behalf of the State Council, the GDR people and myself.

The GDR respects the progress which your country, your majesty, has achieved since the creation of a united state. It praises the important contribution which Saudi Arabia and other Islamic states are making toward preserving peace and strengthening international security.

You will certainly share the view that the continuing restless international situation which causes concern must be an urgent reason to exert every effort to see to it that reason and political realism again break through in the international arena. May the efforts of forces committed to peace and the work of realistically thinking statesmen succeed in finally banning the danger of war and guarantee a life in peace, happiness and welfare for all peoples.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, sent congratulations to 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown-prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

HONECKER GREETES NEW LEBANESE PRESIDENT

AU281325 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon:

On the occasion of your accession to office as president of the republic of Lebanon I convey to you my congratulations. I express the conviction that the relations between our two peoples and states will further develop and deepen.

I wish you success, health and creative vigor in your work in the high office to the benefit of the Lebanese people as well as for your efforts in overcoming the difficult consequences of the Israeli aggression for your country.

HONECKER RECEIVES BULGARIAN TU OFFICIAL

LD281412 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1250 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Tuesday received Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council trade union.

The guest, who is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB at the head of a BCP trade union delegation, conveyed fraternal greetings from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, which Erich Honecker cordially reciprocated.

During their exchange of views both sides praised the results of trade union work in the two countries towards implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 7th BCP Congress. They stressed the importance of the joint struggle by states of the socialist community as well as trade union activities for peace, detente and disarmament. Both sides condemned Israel's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. The meeting was attended by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Executive Committee.

CORRECTION TO HEADLINE ON MEETING IN ATHENS

The first headline published in the 28 September GDR section of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page E 1 should be corrected to read "Axen Meets With Greek Leaders in Athens."

LOSONCZI DISCUSSES WORLD PEACE, COOPERATION

LD282336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Gyula Bereczky report from Lisbon]

[Excerpts] The spirit of Helsinki was discussed several times in Lisbon today. During talks Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, pointed out that the government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic, as supporters of peace and security, would do their best to ensure that the European Continent would return to the path opened up in Helsinki. Small countries have an interest in this, just as those states which are more developed and wealthier than Hungary or Portugal. It is without doubt that the two peoples and countries differ from each other in their traditions, customs and many other important respects. Nonetheless, the fact that we have common interests asserts itself with greater strength. The most important among these is the fact that we want to live in peace.

It is also not the least important consideration that we would like to utilize to the utmost the economic opportunities for cooperation. This was also sought by members of Pal Losonczi's party at today's talks in Lisbon. The Portuguese side, too, considers that there are opportunities for concluding good business deals in the spheres of industry and agriculture. It appears that we may broaden our contractual contacts. There are also excellent opportunities for cooperation in many fields of cultural life.

Pal Losonczi has spoken with appreciation about all that he saw. The president of the Presidential Council also had a good impression during his visit to and talks at the legislature where he met the leaders of the government coalition parties. There was an exchange of views on the most important issues of the complicated internal political situation in Portugal.

This evening at eight o'clock, Hungarian time, Pal Losonczi will receive the heads of the diplomatic missions.

Stronger Ties Urged

LD290734 Budapest MTI in English 0628 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- "Mutual and better knowledge of each other serves the interests both of the Republic of Portugal and the Hungarian People's Republic, and serves the cause of international detente, security and cooperation in Europe. In today's world (?we attach) particular importance to this as, regrettably, there are negative phenomena in international politics," visiting Hungarian President Pal Losonczi said at a gala dinner which Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes, gave in his honour in Lisbon. Pal Losonczi said: "The Hungarian People's Republic does not cherish the illusion that the difficult problems of mankind can be solved. The realization of the principles adopted in Helsinki may not be easy, but is possible and necessary. There is no reasonable alternative to peace and peaceful co-existence." We hold the strengthening of ties between our countries and the promotion of relations to be important. And we are prepared to do everything we can to achieve this objective.

LAZAR DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD281422 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar has left for Austria. the premier, accompanied by his wife, is to pay an official visit to Austria. He is accompanied on his trip by Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, Foreign Ministry State Secretary Janos Nagy and deputy ministers of industry Andras Gabor and Istvan Soltesz. At Keleti railway station, Gyorgy Lazar was seen off by Istvan Sartos, deputy premier.

Vienna Arrival Reported

LD282210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Sep 82

["Our special correspondent" Elemer Csak report from Vienna]

[Excerpt] Gyorgy Lazar and his party's special train arrived in Vienna at 1730. The Hungarian head of government was welcomed at the southern railway station of the Austrian capital by Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky and other officials. The guests drove to their quarters at the Imperial Hotel after a brief but very cordial reception. Many famous foreign visitors to the Austrian capital have stayed in this hotel in the past. The official program of the Hungarian head of government is to begin this evening. Gyorgy Lazar is to have talks with the head of state, Kirchaschlaeger, and then he will meet his hosts at a banquet to be given in his honor at the Hofburg.

Attends Banquet

LD282320 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The president of the Republic of Austria hosted a banquet this evening for the Hungarian premier and his party. Gyorgy Lazar arrived in Vienna in the late afternoon for a 3-day official visit. The Hungarian guests were welcomed first by Chancellor Kreisky. Rudolf Kirchschaeger, president of the republic, received Gyorgy Lazar and his party this evening. Later he gave a banquet, which was also attended by Chancellor Kreisky and several leading personalities of Austrian political and economic life. Tomorrow the chairman of the Hungarian Government and his party will view the famous sights of the Austrian capital. Gyorgy Lazar will then begin his talks with his host, Chancellor Kreisky.

KISZ DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG TALKS

AU271402 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Sep 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "KISZ Central Committee Delegation's Return Home"]

[Text] The delegation led by Gyorgy Fetji, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, that has visited the FRG at the invitation of Young Socialists in the SPD (JUSO) returned home on Friday. During his 5-day program, Gyorgy Fetji had talks in Bonn with JUSO Secretary General Rudolf Hartung; Johano Strasser, member of the youth committee of the SPD Presidium; Werner Lutz, chairman of the young democrats close to the FDP; Werner Struemann, chairman of the Socialist German Working Youth (SDAJ); and leaders of the German Federal Youth Circle.

The delegation was received by Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium and parliamentary deputy. During the talks Gyorgy Fetji and his partners in the discussions concluded an agreement in pursuance of which they intend to develop relations between the KISZ and the FRG youth organizations further.

SARLOS RECEIVES POLAND'S URBAN IN BUDAPEST

LD241550 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban, has visited Budapest at the invitation of Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic Council of Ministers Information Office. Talks were held on current problems of cooperation in the sphere of the exchange of information between the two countries. Jerzy Urban was also received by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier. During his visit to Budapest Jerzy Urban also met with the leadership of the union of Hungarian journalists, of the radio, television, the Hungarian news agency and the daily MAGYAR HIRLAP.

Polish Situation Explained

LD250848 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0430 GMT 25 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] During the past days Jerzy Urban, state secretary and spokesman of the Polish Government, has been paying a visit to Hungary. In his statement given to MAGYAR HIRLAP he gave his opinion on several topical problems of the situation in Poland.

He reaffirmed that the Polish leadership still wants to bring an end to the state of emergency this year. His evaluation of the events at the end of August was that they were sparked off by a not very significant minority, and that Polish society, and within this the workers, kept themselves removed from the outbreaks.

Regarding the country's economic situation he cautioned against excessive optimism. The surplus which has appeared in the foreign trade conducted with capitalist countries arises for the most part from the holding back of imports, and only to a smaller extent from an increase in exports. At the same time it is a fact that damaging tendencies in economic life have been successfully curbed in Poland.

The Polish Government spokesman also spoke about the Solidarity trade union. He said that 9 and 1/2 million of the 13 and 1/2 million Polish workers were members of the Solidarity. Consolidation is inconceivable without dialogue with them. At the same time the Polish Government's stand is that the trade union movement can no longer act as a political opposition. The Polish Sejm will soon pass a law on the trade union movement, and it is now certain that in accordance with the Gdansk agreements signed in August 1980 the trade union movement being newly created will also be independent of state power.

Finally, Jerzy Urban described his talks in Hungary as very successful, saying with appreciation that not only did he experience sympathy on the part of his negotiating partners, but also that they are deeply aware of the developments in Poland.

Urban Departs

LD251248 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- Jerzy Urban, spokesman of the Polish Government, who paid an official visit to Hungary on the invitation of Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of the Information Office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left Friday. He had had talks about cooperation in the field of exchange of information between the two countries and mass media organizations. Jerzy Urban was met by Miklos Istvan Sarlos, both members of the HSWP Political Committee, Erno Lakatos, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee and Janos Nagy, secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GASPAR DEPARTS FOR PRAGUE WFTU BUREAU SESSION

LD281126 Budapest MTI in English 1059 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- A Hungarian trade union delegation, headed by Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions and secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian trade unions (SZOT), left for Prague Monday to attend the 28th session of the WFTU bureau, which is to be the first meeting of the world federation since the 10th WFTU Congress held in Havana last February.

OLSZOWSKI STATEMENT UPON DEPARTURE FOR UN

LD241544 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski departed for New York today. He will take over the leadership of the Polish delegation at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly. In a statement at the airport Stefan Olszowski stressed that in New York we would like to express Poland's views on the development of the current, indeed dangerous, world situation. We would also like to conduct conversations with other foreign ministers taking part in this session.

Addresses General Assembly

LD281530 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 28 Sep 82

["Statement in the General Debate at the United Nations General Assembly by Mr Stefan Olszowski, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Chairman of the Polish Delegation (Slightly Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- The Polish delegation has come to the present session at a critical juncture in Poland's history. Last December, our country found itself confronted with alternatives: descent into the abyss of fratricidal bloodshed, which was the goal of the enemies of socialism and forces of anarchy, or temporary recourse to emergency measures to steer Poland out of a profound crisis. The supreme interest of the nation and the state bade us, in compliance with the Constitution, to proclaim martial law. Its purpose, as we stated in the official notification in pursuance of Article 4 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, was to reverse an exceptionally serious public exigency threatening the life of the nation and to create conditions for effective protection of Poland's sovereignty and independence.

We are deeply convinced that the proclamation of martial law ultimately serves not only the most vital interests of Poland but also peace and security in Europe. For any dangerous development in the situation in my country, located as it is in the very heart of the European Continent, could have disastrous consequences, especially as various forces hostile to detente have pinned on this their hopes for undermining the existing relationship of forces.

The origins of the causes and determinant factors which have led to the present situation in my country are complex. We have explained them on numerous occasions, they are on record in the authoritative statements of the supreme organs of state. Those abroad who were willing to understand them - did understand. Others failed to show sufficient good will and respect for the norms of international relations to leave Polish affairs to Poles. For no one knows or can know better than the Poles themselves what is good and right for Poland.

The proclamation of martial law in Poland, ratified in the act passed by parliament on January 25 this year, has complied with all the requirements of the law. From first to last, it was a sovereign Polish, and solely Polish, decision. No constitutional body, including the parliament and the government it had duly constituted, ceased to function as a consequence. They all continue to shoulder their great responsibility for the destinies of the nation and the state, in a situation in which the stakes are the survival and the future of independent Poland, fought for by many generations. At the price of temporarily introduced emergency measures, Poland was spared a civil war. We know ourselves how high a price this is, but it is not as supremely high as would have been the loss, on a mass scale, of a fundamental human right - the right to life. No one is entitled to try and raise this price. More than once in the past Polish blood was shed and not always in the interests of the people of Poland. We are learning the lessons of history.

Unfortunately, some Western governments, in particularly the United States administration, and also imperialist propaganda centres, have decided to take advantage of developments in our country to start a violent anti-Polish campaign. It is being conducted with a willful incomprehension of Poland's *raison d'etat* and is based on one-sided, tendentious appraisal of the situation, as well as on false stereotypes. It has made Poland an object of inadmissible interference in its internal affairs and a target of economic blackmail. At the same time, all the weapons to be found in the arsenal of a propaganda aggression and instruction in subversion are being deployed against us. Indeed, they bespeak attempts at a primitively conceived ideologization of international relations and translation of the relics of McCarthyism into this sphere.

The opponents of peace in our country seem to be turning a blind eye to the massive process of positive change that is taking place in all areas of public life.

It is also hard to resist surprise at the behaviour of certain governments which seem deliberately to obstruct the functioning of the Polish economy. Do they not realize that they are thereby weakening Poland's payment capacities? After all, the country's discharge of its financial obligations depends on the rate at which its economic balance can be restored. As far as this is concerned, we shall not be found wanting to resolve. We therefore welcome initiatives for the development of equitable and mutually profitable co-operation with Poland.

An altogether different approach, however, is taken by certain quarters in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. When observing their unfriendly and, indeed, unrealistic attitude towards Poland, when listening to their "warnings" and "advice" addressed to us, one is tempted to ask: have these gentlemen by any chance forgotten to whom they are speaking, have they forgotten that Poland is not part of NATO but it is and shall remain a sovereign and inseparable component of the community of socialist states?

We gratefully acknowledge the attitude of our friends and partners who hurried forward with assistance at a difficult time for us, who displayed an understanding of our problems and continue to help us overcome them. Especially priceless is the aid of our neighbor and closest ally, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. If friends in need are friends indeed, so today again we are realizing who our true friend is.

We reciprocate the understanding and sympathy of the developing countries which perceive in our situation a reflection of some of their own problems. We see in their attitude a fellow-feeling of reciprocity for the numerous instances of Poland's resolute commitment to the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

We also appreciate the attitude of those Western states which have not submitted to pressure and continue their normal relations with Poland.

We would like to believe that there will soon be a return to dialogue with all our remaining partners on a basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and equality.

An ominous spectre is haunting the world -- the spectre of nuclear war. Its danger is more evident today than ever before, as it is openly spoken of and is being prepared in the open. The genuine aspirations of the peoples lie on the side of peace. The first and supreme duty of politicians and governments in the sphere of international relations is to keep awakening and perpetuating these aspirations and to do all they can to banish forever an apocalyptic vision of the world. Whoever, is unfaithful to this duty, whoever ignores his own and his country's responsibility for international peace and security and embarks on generating tensions, escalating armaments and preaching intolerance, is betraying the trust of his own people, is striking at its peaceful aspirations and is no longer fit to voice them.

We are witnessing disregard for interests and security of states.

This is destroying the laboriously assembled record of coexistence and detente and undermining the recognized foundations of international security, including the purposes and principles of the charter of the united nations.

Obsession with nuclear superiority and pursuit of an illusory security through remorseless expansion of military arsenals are intensifying the arms spiral, destabilizing military balance and undermining international confidence.

Peace is awaited in the Middle East. The bloody massacre of the defenseless population in Beirut has appalled the international community. A heinous crime has been committed before the eyes of the whole world. We resolutely condemn it as well as its instigators, perpetrators and protectors.

The picture of contemporary world is not made up only of disturbing trends and actions. The world's progress towards peace is actively influenced nowadays by a constructive factor -- the community of socialist states. Faithful to the unchanged guidelines of their foreign policy, members of our community continue to oppose persistently the policy of armaments and counteract the threat of nuclear war.

It would be hard, too, not to perceive the profound interest in expanding constructive co-operation displayed by the non-aligned, developing and neutral states. Longings to remove the nuclear threat are surfacing with growing force among broad sections of public opinion, in the activities of social forces and religious movements. Despite their adversaries, detente tendencies have been lastingly embodied in the record of accomplishment of the international community. We realize that in today's divided world, detente is variously interpreted. But to consider it solely in terms of short-term gains and losses and treat it expediently, as a political instrument which can be discarded once it has ceased to serve one's momentary advantage, reveals a profound lack of understanding of the laws of the contemporary world. For us it is the only effective instrument in the search for solutions to pressing world problems and for abiding guarantees of peace. Indeed, these accord with both the vital desires and interests of the Polish people and the requirements of progress in international relations. The Polish foreign policy remains one of steadfast actions on behalf of detente and broad international dialogue. We have borne witness to this from the very beginning of Poland's membership in the United Nations, including our active participation in the work of the Security Council.

The lasting record of Poland's foreign policy comprises the process of normalization of our relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, initiated by the treaty of December 1970. This treaty is of historic significance for the two nations as well as for the constructive development of the European situation and the security of our continent. Practical implementation of its principles has yielded positive results, both for the two parties and for Europe at large. Poland is invariably motivated by the necessity for that process to be continued and, for its part, is ready to make a further contribution to its favourable advance.

We expect that also the Federal Republic of Germany in its policy in relation to Poland will still be guided by its obligations under the treaty and by the supreme interests of European security and peace.

The most pressing task at present is to prevent further deterioration of the situation which, inter alia, amounts to breaking the deadlock in disarmament negotiations and talks aimed at eliminating conflicts.

It is also in the perspective of results that we evaluate the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. We do not conceal that we find them by far insufficient. Nevertheless, the fact that the session was held in so complicated an international situation can be regarded as a positive development. Moreover, it witnessed an event of the calibre of a historic precedent: One of the nuclear powers assumed a solemn obligation that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. It would be hard to exaggerate the momentousness of this Soviet decision.

For the time being, even partial progress in arms limitation and disarmament can exert a positive influence on the growth of states' sense of security and thus on their readiness to enter into dialogue and tackle critical political problems. Among issues of primary importance, which also feature on the agenda of our session, are banishing the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war, eliminating chemical weapons and forestalling an arms race in outer space. In the light of the insane doctrines concerning the possibility of "limited" or "local" nuclear war and even of winning a nuclear war, our organization is facing tasks of a sempiternal order.

In the province of closest interest to us, we are in favour of promptly restoring the business-like nature of the proceedings of the Madrid meeting of the conference on security and cooperation, including the adoption of a decision to convene a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe. That would also facilitate progress in the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

Viewing international security in purely military terms no longer meets the requirement of the times. The Government of Poland believes that the present-day catalogue of confidence-building measures will be incomplete until and unless it incorporates effective economic confidence-building measures. Their object should be to counteract the transfer of tensions to the sphere of economic cooperation and trade and so enable it to become a permanent material foundation for the process of detente and a factor easing political strain. Our concept of economic confidence-building measures encompasses prohibition of unlawful economic restrictions and discrimination as well as pursuit by governments of an active policy of inducement to economic units to discharge in full obligations incurred under relevant international instruments. Adoption of large-scale and long-term projects in the basic fields of international economic cooperation we consider to be an important element of economic confidence-building.

RZECZPOSPOLITA DISCUSSES NATO MANEUVERS

AU281127 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25/26 Sep 82 p 6

[Spartak Beglov APN article "for RZECZPOSPOLITA: "Cannonade in the Baltic"]

[Text] A long-awaited hour has tolled for NATO generals. The gigantic maneuvers "Autumn Forge" and "Northern Wedding," meant to last many weeks, and other maneuvers proceeding in accordance with the next scenario of a hypothetical war against the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries, have commenced.

It is foreseen, as observers in London say, that Great Britain's "Falkland experiences" will be used during the "Northern Wedding" sea maneuvers off the coast of Denmark. In the meantime, 3,000 tanks and 10,000 combat vehicles, whose muzzles are aimed at a mythical opponent in the East, are taking part in maneuvers on FRG soil. The muzzles are really aimed against detente and cooperation in Europe.

Observers in Moscow have noticed a correlation of many facts:

First, the Baltic and areas close to the borders of socialist countries (in the FRG) have been picked as the main arena for the maneuvers.

Second, the mass show of strength, a further act of scaring the inhabitants of Western European countries with the "Soviet threat," is commencing on the eve of the day when a range of small NATO countries (Netherlands, Belgium) are to make an important decision. They are to choose between new U.S. nuclear missiles and the healthy voice of the people in these countries who are opposing this suicidal measure.

Third, the American-NATO show of strength is occurring at a time when many Western European countries have united to work out individual stances as well as a joint stance concerning the meeting due to start on 9 November, of representatives from those states taking part in the Madrid meeting.

As we know, neutral and nonaligned states held a consultative meeting in Stockholm on this subject and confirmed their readiness to bring the Madrid conference to a successful end. The draft final document presented by them has been appraised by all those who intend to bring this meeting to a successful conclusion as a good basis for reaching an agreement. This is also how it was appraised in Moscow and in other capitals of the socialist states.

Nevertheless, what would a successful end to the Madrid meeting mean? It would, above all, mean convening a conference on detente and disarmament and on widening the system of mutually advantageous cooperation between East and West in many areas.

However, the stance adopted by the American representative at the Norway meeting of representatives of NATO state delegations shows that Washington is treating Western Europe as a place for political confrontation and also as a buffer meant to protect the United States against the "restricted" and "protracted" nuclear wars planned by the Pentagon.

Another Europe -- a Europe free from the specter of nuclear war and making energetic use of the fruits of international cooperation -- does not satisfy the U.S. Government. Such a situation would deprive Washington of the possibility of dictating its conditions to West European states as well as the possibility of reaping the benefits from the unstable trade between East and West.

Also inconvenient for Washington is the growing intention by countries in northern Europe, both those entering the NATO composition and those remaining outside it, to play a more independent role on the international forum and in the United Nations. This is therefore the cause of the demonstration of "Falklands experiences" on the Baltic and of the cannonade by guns of every caliber, diplomatic ones as well, aimed at the target of detente and cooperation.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA DISCUSSED

AU241900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, AGERPRES 24/9/1982 -- Talks were conducted in Warsaw between Ion Patan, minister of technical-material supply and fixed assets management control of Romania, and Jan Antosik, minister of materials economy of Poland. Analysis was made of the way in which the plan of collaboration between the two ministries over 1980-1981 was fulfilled, and a new protocol of cooperation between the two countries until 1985 was covenanted on the basis of the experience gained so far and of the current and future activities. The list was established of the raw and subsidiary material exchange operations for 1982 and 1983 beyond the provisions of trade protocols.

The Romanian minister was received by Andrzej J. Jedynak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, and had an interview with Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade.

DAILY CONDEMNS CHURCH CRITICISM OF STATE

AU281115 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Report signed "Zar": "The Logic of Words and Facts"]

[Text] An attentive observer of events in Poland could well be puzzled or even intrigued by the statements and activities of some representatives of the clergy. One could in frankness be led to believe that they were essentially in conflict with the officially proclaimed doctrine of the church and the policy of the Episcopate.

On the one hand, for example, the PAP communique following the last session of the joint commission of state and episcopal representatives states that "the matter of Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland has been discussed: During this time progress was made concerning arrangements with regard to the conditions and the course it would take next year." On the other hand, however -- a bishop at the Jasna Gora shrine preached a sermon to a crowd of thousands of pilgrims representing rural areas, a sermon which was directly opposed to the spirit of national cooperation and understanding. We have also discovered that priests have been paying substantial amounts of money at misdemeanour courts as fines to release those who participated in the 31 August incidents.

These recent examples have analogies with the distant and not too distant past.

A declaration is frequently presented in the name of the Episcopate testifying to the greatest feeling of responsibility for the fate of the country and of caution and competence in a perspective viewpoint of the interests of the church in relation to the Polish *raison d'etat*. Thinking in terms of the affairs of the nation and the state, which are of course interdependent, was always a main patriotic feature of the politics of the Polish church, especially during the time when it was under the leadership of the "primate of a millenium," Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. This form of thinking was also prominent when a compromise arrangement was achieved and agreed on with respect to the date of the second visit of a Polish pope to his home country and the indispensable conditions which would ensure the visit's smooth progress.

What else -- a constructive dialogue between the state and the Episcopate constitutes a permanent element and exerts a stabilizing influence on the internal situation in Poland. There is nothing in this dialogue of a circumstantial immediacy. The results of this fact lead to obligations for not only one partner in the dialogue.

If a need for conciliation and understanding is officially proclaimed, then why is the government accused of fighting religion from so many pulpits in a country which is at present building several hundred churches, where Catholic institutions and schools are allowed to develop freely and where anyone interested can listen to a radio-transmitted mass every Sunday? Why are those people condemned and boycotted who think and act in a manner which differs from the recommendations of the parish priest and the vicar? And why, in the end, is a mystic cult woven around the "sufferings of persecution victims," thus exaggerating this difficult problem -- which no one is attempting to hide -- and causing deeper and sharper divisions?

The most threatening potential is, however another matter -- the very attitude of a part of the clergy, which in effect has not openly declared its opposition, but which through its dubious activities and enunciations creates in effect a climate favoring the convocation and organization of groups of oppositionists from the extreme wing of "Solidarity." A significant metamorphosis emerges gradually but systematically with respect to the treatment of the church by those social circles which are antagonistically disposed to the authorities. Namely, they identify the present role of the church more and more specifically -- whether its helmsmen like it or not -- with the role of a political opposition party.

If this were in actual fact to be the case, it would pose a very real danger to the atmosphere of cooperation between the state and the church. In such a system an even greater danger would be the neglect of the state, its strength and authority, especially when it comes to the *raison d'etat* and to activities aimed at overcoming the crisis.

No good-natured Pole wants a state-church conflict. No one would profit from this. The majority of the community understands this very well. The paradox lies, therefore, in the fact that there are still such clergymen who, surrounded by general respect, take advantage of their positions for ends which have little in common with the cult of religion and the good of the country.

TRYBUNA LUDU ATTACKS BISHOP'S JASNA GORA SERMON

AU281747 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Wlodzimierz Zralek article: "Questions That Must Be Posed" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE SERMON THAT PRZEMYSŁ BISHOP IGNACY TOKARCZUK DELIVERED AT JASNA GORA ON 5 SEPTEMBER HAS AROUSED THE INTEREST OF WESTERN MASS MEDIA. THIS INTEREST HAS INCREASED EVEN MORE AFTER THE POLISH PRESS PUBLISHED POLEMICAL RESPONSES.

Some commentators did not deem it necessary to explain whether the polemics concerned the issues of faith and religious cult -- the Polish Constitution guarantees full freedom of action for believers and the Catholic Church in this regard -- or the area of politics, in which case the position adopted by the bishop was not exempted from criticism.

There are also few Western observers who deem it necessary to state in specific terms what Bishop Tokarczuk said and what words he used when he spoke at Jasna Gora as a politician and not as a pastor.

We want to have our say in this because we know that a false view of the present polemics is reaching the Polish public through radio stations, which are giving wide publicity to this view. Even the very fact that so much publicity has been created attests to the political character of Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk's sermon at Jasna Gora, which was clearly not in the spirit of agreement and dialogue. THE SAME WESTERN MASS MEDIA THAT REGARDED THE RESPONSE TO BISHOP TOKARCZUK'S SERMON AS A PHENOMENON THAT DEVIATED FROM THE LINE OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH STATE-RELATIONS REGARDED ATTACKS AGAINST THE POWER APPARATUS AS A NATURAL THING.

It has taken us a long time to respond to this disturbing antistate action, but not because we have failed to see the contradictions between the sermons delivered at various periods in various churches. We have always been consistently guided by the desire to expand the areas of agreement in keeping with the program adopted by the ninth party congress, during which Premier W. Jaruzelski said:

"IN KEEPING WITH ITS CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY, THE GOVERNMENT ENGAGES IN COOPERATION WITH ALL SOCIAL COMMUNITIES. WE WILL CONTINUE THE LINE OF DIALOGUE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL RELIGIONS. WE VALUE THE CONSTRUCTIVE CONTACTS WITH THE EPISCOPATE, WHICH ARE BASED ON MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECT. THE TALKS INITIATED WITH THE NEW PRIMATE OF POLAND CONVINCE US THAT THE COOPERATION DEVELOPED IN THE PAST WILL BE CONTINUED AND STRENGTHENED."

The implementation of this program is continuing under martial law as well, as demonstrated by various meetings and talks. The creation of a constructive climate for these meetings and talks is an undeniable contribution by the government, which has also made decisions to the effect that the martial law curbs on civil rights have not in the least affected religious freedoms.

Efforts have also been made to ensure that the economic crisis, one form of which is a shortage of materials for apartment construction, does not reduce the volume of church construction.

The programmatic line defined by the ninth party congress and continued under martial law stipulates that the constitutional principle of the church's separation from the state does not amount to denying the church's right to speak on public matters. ON THE CONTRARY, THE CHURCH CAN PLAY A CONSIDERABLE PART IN NATIONAL EFFORTS TO EXTRICATE THE COUNTRY FROM ITS CRISIS AND TO REALIZE THE IDEA OF REBIRTH.

Bishop Tokarczuk's sermon was no help in this regard. He sounded false and exuded hatred. We want everyone who was at the Jasna Gora thanksgiving ceremonies and who heard the sermon to recall it with the help of the quotations and summaries in this article. One of the few passages directly referring to the idea of national agreement was this passage: "Unity is what Polish rural areas and farmers need. Opposing forces would like to divide us -- to divide the peasant from the worker and the church from the nation. They would like to set every group at loggerheads with each other and disrupt them in line with the principle of 'divide and rule.' We must be aware of threats, but we must be realistic. We will be victorious only if we are united, harming no one and persecuting no one."

THIS QUOTATION SHOWS THAT THE AUTHORITIES WERE TREATED AS A DESTRUCTIVE FORCE, DESPITE WHICH IT WAS NECESSARY TO SEARCH FOR UNITY. It is obvious that such a concept of "agreement" had to be based on the foundations of not only intolerance, but also outright hatred. The bishop invoked this hatred by revealing his attitude toward those who hold differing ideological and world views.

"ATHEISM AMOUNTS TO A REJECTION OF GOD. IF YOU REJECT GOD YOU REJECT TRUTH, JUSTICE, FREEDOM AND THE DIGNITY OF MAN." Further: "NO MATTER WHAT THEY DECLARE ABOUT VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF HUMANISM, THEY WILL ALWAYS TRAMPLE UPON MAN AND DEGRADE HIM BECAUSE MAN'S GREATNESS IS RELATED PRECISELY TO GOD."

Recently when our television presented to us the people who had declared their readiness to cooperate in the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, one of these people -- a profoundly religious woman member of the movement -- said that one of the sermons, also delivered at Jasna Gora, provided her with the moral motivation for her decision to join the movement. The question is: How many faithful has Bishop Tokarczuk been able to stop from making such a worthy decision? How many new divisions has he created not only between nonbelievers and believers, but among the latter as well?

However, the passage in the sermon referring to the attitude toward all the world outlooks that are not based on faith brings to mind the bishop as a theologian. Why did he not inform his faithful that he had adopted a position in conflict with the Second Vatican Council, which assumed a tolerant and respectful attitude toward atheistic views? He did not because the following statement by the council which in Italy and France helped to initiate a constructive dialogue between Catholics and Marxists, did not suit him:

"ALTHOUGH THE CHURCH REJECTS ATHEISM COMPLETELY, IT SINCERELY CONCEDES THAT ALL BELIEVERS AND NONBELIEVERS SHOULD MAKE THE NECESSARY CONTRIBUTION TO CONSTRUCTING THE WORLD IN WHICH THEY LIVE TOGETHER. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THIS CANNOT BE DONE WITHOUT A SINCERE AND PRUDENT DIALOGUE."

The bishop's references to history also help to create divisions and foment hatred. As a pastor, Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk has the complete right to idealize the social doctrine of the church, but he has no right to falsify in the same breath whatever the leftwing movement and the new socialist system contributed, respectively, to the prewar and postwar struggle for the progress of the Polish rural areas.

Speaking in his sermon about the age-old and laudable attachment of farmers to the soil and presenting this attachment in a way that suggested that only the church was able to understand it, Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk, after all a sociologist by education, makes reference to the several-volume work by Prof J. Chalasiniski entitled "The Young Generation of Peasants." But why did the bishop not mention that, apart from the appreciation for the evangelical and cultural role of the church, the pages cited from this peasants memoirs also contains reproaches against its conservative attitude toward the basic social problems of the rural areas at that time and against its connections with the landowners?

Like Bishop Tokarczuk, we, too, looked through the Prof J. Chalasiniski's work. In volume three, on page 400, we found cited there the results of a poll carried out among the Catholic young people in rural areas about the reasons for "the rural areas' unfavorable attitude toward the clergy." The following is one of these reasons in the form of an excerpt from the memoirs cited by Prof J. Chalasiniski:

"THE PRIESTS HAVE STRAYED FAR FROM THEIR DUTIES AND DEVIATED FROM THE ROAD THEY SHOULD TREAD AT CHRIST'S BEHEST. WITH THE HELP OF FAITH AND NOBLE RELIGIOUS IDEALS, THEY CONTINUE TO HINDER THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND SOCIAL EQUALITY. THEY HAVE TURNED CHURCHES INTO POLITICAL ARENAS OF AGITATION AND DELIVER POLITICAL SPEECHES INSTEAD OF GOSPELS AND THE WORD OF GOD. THEY PIT CITIZENS AGAINST ONE ANOTHER AND ENCOURAGE THEM TO FIGHT ONE ANOTHER, IN WHICH TASK THEY ARE SUCCESSFUL TO THE PROFIT OF THE ENEMY. THIS IS IN CONFLICT WITH JESUS' GREAT IDEALS. INSTEAD OF UNITING PEOPLE, THEY SOW DISCORD IN THE CHURCH. MY VIEW IS THAT THE CHURCH CAN NOT SERVE ANY PARTY, EXCEPT GOD. THEY CONTINUE TO ATTACK RURAL AREAS BECAUSE WE WANT JUSTICE AND TO SLANDER US, SAYING WE ARE COMMUNISTS, SUBVERSIVES, THE GODLESS ONES AND ALL THAT WE WANT IS TO SHAKE OFF THE YOKE THAT IS OPPRESSING US. THIS IS WHY OUR STRUGGLE AGAINST THEM, IS JUST AND NECESSARY. THE PEASANT HAS NOT FOUGHT WITH GOD AND WILL NOT FIGHT WITH GOD BUT WILL FIGHT THE POLITICKING CLERGY. HE WANTS TO HEAR THE WORD OF GOD IN THE CHURCH. THE PEASANT PRAYS TO GOD AND BELIEVES IN HIM..."

The bishop resorts to the thoroughly false thesis that the authorities now want to take land away from peasants, but he forgets about the true fact that after the war the land reform was carried out by the communists and peasant activists against the stand of some of the clergy. Is not the suggestion that the church has always been the sole defender of private peasant property an attempt to expunge this truth from one's memory? The concept put forward at Jasna Gora that state farms [PGR's] in the regions of Szczecin, Olsztyn and Lower Silesia should be dissolved is supposed to attest to the church's defense of the peasant's property.

To the bishop, Poland's entire most recent history boils down to the struggle between the good represented by the church and the bad represented by atheism. For example, during the Hitlerite occupation, which was compared to the present state of martial law -- an insult to the millions of the Poles who lost their lives -- only Christian morality was able to move some German soldiers to refuse to shoot at people, for which they paid with their own lives. Can the people really be divided into moral and immoral and into courageous and cowardly in accordance with such simple criteria? DID NOT THOSE WHO MURDERED NOT ONLY THE HEROIC FATHER MAXIMILIAN KOLBE, BUT ALSO A MASS OF GERMAN COMMUNISTS, WEAR THE BELTS WITH THE INSCRIPTION "GOTT MIT UNS" (GOD WITH US)?

The bishop's political motivations induce him to expunge from the memory of people whatever those who profess views different from his have contributed to the image of present-day Poland. In his view the following is the only version of Poland's share in the victory over fascism and of our return to the Western territories.

"Poland's executioner -- Governor Frank -- said in his memoirs written in Nuremberg before his death that the light had gone out of Poland in 1939. It seemed that all hope also disappeared. However, one hope and the light remain at Jasna Gora, and they told our nation that crime will not win in the end and that it is bound to cease its work. Those who have survived that year of 1939 remember how violence struck at us from both sides and how the situation seemed to be hopeless.

"But what was the result of the war? Not even the boldest politicians and social activists would have believed that we would return to our Western territories, extending up to Szczecin and the Lusatian Nysa, after so many hundreds of years."

To say that the course of the war and the establishment of historical and secure borders for Poland was the exclusive merit of the light burning at Jasna Gora is tantamount to expunging from one's memory the struggle of all our patriots to give new shape to our fatherland, to ignoring the graves of the Polish and Soviet soldiers and to falsifying history.

Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk referred to the present when looking at the past. His specific view of Solidarity is a result of his earlier argumentation. He thinks that the criticism leveled in the past against some Solidarity activists is also present in the evaluation of the Primate's Council and that it is not proper to bring it up at a mass forum, which he treated as a political rally. [sentence as published] If Solidarity were to be restored, which, in the bishop's view, would have to take place primarily in rural areas, then it would be Solidarity in its old shape. WITH ALL ITS ANTISTATE BALLAST, WITH ALL ITS TRENDS TOWARD THE ANARCHY RUINING THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY AND WITH ALL THE RESULTS OF THIS RUIN FOR THE COUNTRY, THE PEOPLE AND THE CHURCH....

Evaluating the clashes that occurred on the second anniversary of the agreements of August 1980, the bishop did not utter one word of criticism against the sponsors of and participants in the street disorders, but did condemn the law and order forces. He clearly confused causes with effects. In whose interest? What is it that compels him to embitter and divide our community? Is it in this way that he wants to promote national agreement?

WE ARE ASKING BISHOP IGNACY TOKARCZUK ABOVE ALL, BUT NOT ONLY HIM. AND WE THINK THAT IT IS NOT ONLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE POWER APPARATUS, BUT OF THE CHURCH AS WELL AND -- TAKING A BROADER VIEW -- IN POLAND'S NATIONAL INTEREST THAT THE IDEA OF AGREEMENT AND DIALOGUE, WHICH WE ARE PROMOTING AND WHICH IS ACQUIRING REAL SHAPE, SHOULD NOT MEET WITH THE RESPONSE IT MET DURING THE SERMON DELIVERED AT JASNA GORA ON 5 SEPTEMBER.

VOIVODSHIP COURTS SENTENCE RIOT PARTICIPANTS

Bielsko Biala

LD281910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] A trial under summary procedure of four participants in the 31 August street riots has ended in Bielsko Biala Voivodship Court. The act of indictment accuses them of organizing and leading the disturbances. The court has sentenced 24-year old Edward (?Janika) an employee of the district fire brigade station in Bielsko Biala, and 29-year-old Andrzej (Paluch), an employee of Bielsko Flet products works, to 3 years' imprisonment and deprivation of public rights for a period of 2 years. The verdict is not subject to appeal. The court departed from summary procedure with regard to the other accused and sentenced Eugeniusz K. to 3 months' imprisonment and acquitted Jerzy Z. The prosecutor has announced that an appeal will be lodged with regard to the latter two people.

Gorzow Wielkopolski

LD282030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Under summary procedure, the Gorzow Wielkopolski Voivodship Court has given verdicts on participants in the events of 31 August.

Sentences of three years' deprivation of freedom and two years' deprivation of civil rights were passed on Jacek (?Dudewicz), a second-year student at the branch of the physical education academy (AWF) in Gorzow, and on Krzysztof Madej, a guard [konwojent]. They are guilty of active attacks on Citizens' Militia (MO) officers. Stanislaw (Matusza), a brick-layer employed in the Gorzow power and heating plant, was sentenced to three years' deprivation of freedom and two years' deprivation of civil rights for throwing stones at militiamen. Sentences of four years' deprivation of freedom and two years' deprivation of civil rights were passed on Bernard (?Dobryniewski), employed by the Gorzow regional gas board, and on Wojciech (?Fil), a technician, for inciting a crowd in defiance of the legal acts of the state of martial law. For the same action, punishments of three years' deprivation of freedom and two years' deprivation of civil rights were imposed on Irena (Ptaszek) and Anna (?Kwiniewicz). Marek (Jaworowski), a surgeon employed in the Gorzow Voivodship Hospital, and Grzegorz Kazimierczak, an employee in the Stilon plant, were each sentenced to three years' deprivation of freedom and two years' deprivation of civil rights for an active attack on an MO officer.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS

AU281452 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Reform of the System of Benefits; the Supply of Meat; a Growth in Furniture Production"]

[Text] The implementation of the third stage of family benefits increases was the subject of the 22 September Council of Ministers' Economic Committee meeting. The talks were chaired by Deputy Chairman Janusz Obodowski.

Family benefits are a form of state social aid, making it possible to protect the standard of living of people with low incomes. These people should therefore not be included in the social insurance system. To provide this kind of protection was the purpose of recent government decisions on raising the lowest workers' earnings, increasing the amount of resources available for social aid and also on the payment of an advance sum to the family benefit reform which has been going on since 1981. These decisions also cover a preliminary increase in the lowest pensions. The basic changes in the system of family benefits are: combining benefits and allowances paid up to now to make up for price increases, increasing to a certain degree the range of people to whom benefits are payable and establishing uniform principles behind paying out benefits to workers' families and to senior citizens. It was proposed that regular checks on family benefits be laid down by means of a law.

The Presidium of the Council of Ministers' Economic Committee said that it would be useful to present a bill on family benefits before the Council on Family Matters, the Council for Youth Matters and the Government Population Commission for discussion.

Next, the Council of Ministers' Economic Committee discussed the supply of meat and flour to the market during the final quarter of this year and in 1983 in the light of the procurement figures up to now for grain and livestock and in the light of the development trends in breeding. Particular attention was paid to all resources essential to setting the procurement of grain into motion. Despite the good grain yields, this procurement is unsatisfactory. There are some agricultural voivodships on the map of Poland which have not even sold enough grain to guarantee producers of this grain a normal supply of bread.

The Council of Ministers' Economic Committee examined a program of activity aimed at improving the furniture industry's supply of materials and equipment. This program's goal is a growth in furniture production for domestic and export purposes up to the end of this year and next year. The shortage of furniture has become more acute this year, even though the production potential of state furniture enterprises was being exploited at a 80 to 90 percent capacity at the same time. The basic reason for this is, it was said, the excessive dependence on imports by the furniture industry.

The Economic Committee placed the ministries of forestry and timber industry under an obligation to create the right conditions for raising furniture production in 1983 by at least 15 percent.

'BIGGER' FOOD SUPPLY EXPECTED IN LAST QUARTER

LD282158 Warsaw PAP in English 1454 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 28 Sept -- Food supply will be bigger in the fourth quarter of this year than in the third one and will fully cover the rations needs while the surplus will be sold outside the rations system.

The output of grain products is high and the bakers and market will receive 885,000 tons of rye and wheat flour, that is nearly 37,000 tons more than in the fourth quarter of 1981 and 57,000 tons more than in the third quarter.

Cereal supply will amount to 67,000 tons, more than 20,000 tons above the volume in the previous quarter of this year.

The situation of meat, meat products, poultry, lard and back fat supply will remain unchanged. Overall, the market will receive 330,000 tons of meat and its products, including as little as 10,000 tons of poultry -- a drop of 40,000 tons from the previous quarter.

The demand for eggs will not be satisfied as 540 million eggs are to be delivered to the market in the fourth quarter. The fall in egg production -- 126 million fewer eggs than in the fourth quarter last year -- and poultry is connected with the difficulties in feed grain supply for farms.

However, edible oils come in all brands and there will be no difficulty in satisfying demand for rationed margarine.

The supply in dairy products -- cheese and butter -- is expected to be satisfactory. In the fourth quarter of the current year the market will get more than 50,000 tons of butter to meet the coupon demand.

Sugar supplies will meet the coupon-based demand in full, with 230,000 tons to be delivered in the fourth quarter, of which 100,000 tons will reach the market in October.

The shortage of cocoa will cut the supply of chocolate production by some 26,000 tons from the respective period last year, but there will be more sweets on the market.

Vodkas and cigarettes for coupons will be available in satisfactory quantities and the surplus will be sold outside the ration card system.

SEJM SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION REPORTED

LD282308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Socioeconomic Council met in [word indistinct] plenary session in the Hall of Pillars of the Sejm today. Set up midway through this year and comprising more than 90 representatives of many milieux and professions, the council is an advisory and consultative body to parliament.

In the first part of the deliberations, in which Deputy Speaker of the Sejm Jerzy Ozdowski and representatives of some Sejm commissions participated, the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, reported on the variant concepts of the national socioeconomic plan up to 1985 and on the initial assumptions for the next 5 years.

After collating the comments, the Sejm, midway through October, will select one of the variants and then the government will begin working out a draft plan. The draft, set for debate in parliament probably in late autumn after it has been passed by the deputies, will be a binding legal act.

The 3-year program of economic development, the deputy premier stated, is a plan for getting the country out of crisis. He went on to present the assumptions proposed in the draft for the development of individual sectors of the economy, drawing attention to the main factors on which the implementation of tasks depends. He recalled the considered concept of working on free Saturdays for a period of time, and stressed the need for improved labor discipline, economic management of materials and raw materials and for introducing the achievements of technical progress into industry.

The council then expressed its opinion on the bills on procedure regarding juveniles: combatting alcoholism and on procedures regarding people shirking work.

The next meeting of the council, also devoted to important problems, will take place in about 2 weeks' time.

Madaj Addresses Session

LD281700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] A Sejm Socioeconomic Council session is in progress on Wiejska Street. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madaj presented a report on the variants of the national socioeconomic plan concepts up to 1985 and on the initial assumptions for the next 5 years. Numerous questions put to the deputy premier concerned among others the prospects for agricultural production, housing construction and expanding exports. The council then went on to define its standpoint on the drafts of three laws connected with combatting social ills: juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, and people shirking work.

SEJM COMMISSION DISCUSSES CONDITION OF RAILWAYS

LD282124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] At its meeting today the Sejm commission for transport and communications discussed the problems of the technical state and exploitation of railway vehicles. A report from the the Ministry of Transportation indicates that the railways' most serious difficulties include a shortage of the appropriate means for repairing locomotives. At the moment, for example, 2,230 diesel locomotives are at a standstill. With regard to the shortage of diesel locomotive and the vital need for fuel conservation, the ministry has pushed for speeding up electrification of the railways. This year more than 200 kilometers of track have already been electrified and there are to be more than 300 kilometers by the end of the year. In following years, up to 500 kilometers of track per year will be electrified. At the same time technical back-up facilities must be expanded and modernized. In the course of the next three years, the Ministry of Transportation will give about 14 billion zloty for that purpose.

PZPR POLITBURO 28 SEP MEETING REPORTED

LD281844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, at its meeting today, acquainted itself with a report on the meeting of the Central Coordinating Commission of the PZPR, the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and the Democratic Party [SD], which was devoted to the current sociopolitical situation in the country, the creation and operation of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON) and to the problems connected with the next session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

Today's meeting stressed with satisfaction the unity of the assessments made and the proposals approved in the report. It also approved the standpoint of the representatives of the party leaderships at the meeting.

The Politburo examined a complex of inner-party issues, acquainting itself, among others, with the state of preparations for the beginning of the party training year and with the principles of operation of the party courses. The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the activities of social organizations. It was stated that these organizations play an exceptionally important integrating role. They also help to awaken interest in socially useful activities and facilitate further achievements in various fields of life throughout the country.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRESS

LD282048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Economic reform implementation problems were the subject of a press conference given by the government plenipotentiary for economic reform, Minister Wladyslaw Baka, which took place today at the Government Press Office. The conference was chaired by the government's press spokesman, Jerzy Urban.

Assessing the course of the reform to date, Minister Baka stated that it is being implemented in accordance with the timetable for directions of the economic reform, as confirmed by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Legislative work is at an advanced stage. Seventeen basic acts concerning the reform and over 40 executive instructions and resolutions of the Council of Ministers have already been passed. However, several very important legal acts are still lacking: the act on people's councils, the act on the redevelopment and collapse of enterprises, the antimonopoly act, and the act on the Council of Ministers.

The basic principles of the reform, despite various difficulties and resistance, are being implemented consistently. The principle of independence and self-financing is already in force and is utilized in the majority of enterprises.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND JOINT COMMISSION SESSION

LD271904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] A joint PZPR-ZSL-SD Central Cooperation Commission meeting was held today in the SD Central Committee building.

The PZPR Central Committee was represented by the following: Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jan Glowczyk, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyrzczak, Manfred Gorywoda, Marian Orzechowski and Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

The ZSL Supreme Committee was represented by the following: Roman Malinowski, Jerzy Szymanek, Jozef Koziol, Jozef Kijowski, Jerzy Grzybczak and Boleslaw Struzek.

The SD Central Committee was represented by Edward Kowalczyk, (Jozef Eliasiewicz), Jan Fajeci, Jozef Musiol, (Alfred Beszczerda) and Marek Wieczorek.

The session was also attended by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State and Stanislaw Gucwa, the Sejm speaker. Edward Kowalczyk SD Central Committee chairman, chaired the session.

During the session the country's current sociopolitical situation was discussed, and it was stated that despite serious difficulties and problems, further premises for stabilization do in fact exist. The growing social understanding for the creation and the functioning of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth was emphasized. The involvement and participation in its work by representatives of many social and professional milieux was deemed as positive. Problems connected with the imminent Sejm session also were discussed.

CONTROL COMMISSION PRESIDIUUM MEETS 24 SEP

LD242320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The Presidium of the party Central Control Commission held a session today under the chairmanship of Jerzy Urbanski, to discuss the work of the voivodship party control commissions in Gorzow, Lomza and Legnica. The visible increase in the vigor of the activities of the commissions was noted. This increase was reflected in the swifter and more consistent reaction to any form of irregular conduct and improper attitudes on the part of some members of the party.

The Presidium decided to hold the sixth plenary meeting of the party Central Control Commission on 6 October. The Presidium adopted material to be discussed at the plenum which will sum up the activities of the party Central Control Commission since the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and which will outline the tasks for future work evolving from the current social and political situation in the country.

PRZEMYSL, LUBLIN PZPR VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES MEET

LD272012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] PZPR voivodship committee meetings have been held in Przemysl and Lublin. The Przemysl plenum discussed tasks related to the organizational and ideological consolidation of party ranks. It has been ascertained that the party, in accordance with the intentions and programmatic line of the ninth congress, has both before and after 13 December last year been resolutely striving for the implementation of the ideals of social accord on matters most important for Poland. This is the fundamental prerequisite for the prevailing of domestic law and order and the normalization of sociopolitical relations in the context of principles of the socialist system. The plenum stated that the forthcoming meetings and report-back conferences should exert an essential influence on the consolidation of party ranks, improvement of discipline and consistency in action, and great attention was also dedicated to youth problems.

The process of socialist renewal in our country cannot proceed without the participation of the young generation and the resolving of its many problems. This theme dominated the plenary session of the Lublin party voivodship committee. It dealt with the directions of party work with young people in the light of the decision adopted by the ninth Central Committee plenum. Speakers at the plenum stated that in work with young people the most important task is the restoration of credibility and trust. The problems affecting young people can be resolved only with their participation, thus it is ascertained that their active participation in all spheres of political and economic life is imperative.

ORZECZOWSKI ADDRESSES PZPR IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

AU281730 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25/26 Sep 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Prof Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, at the 24 September PZPR ideological conference in Lubin]

[Text] On 24 September, at the copper mining-metallurgical combine in Lubin, a PZPR ideological conference took place with the participation of nearly 200 PZPR activists from the Legnica Voivodship and invited learned men from Wroclaw and Warsaw -- historians, sociologists and political scientists. The conference inaugurated the new party education year in the region.

Prof Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, took part in the talks, and Jerzy Wilk, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Legnica, was present.

It was stressed many times both in the reports and in the discussion that the teachings [wskazania] of Marxism-Leninism are the most important signpost for the party's activity. Every PZPR member must be well aware of the fact that it is only thanks to creative Marxism-Leninism that one can solve all the complex problems of today. The battle for the acceptance of its arguments is really a battle for the fortunes of socialism. Propagating the content of Marxism-Leninism is an important task in the party's daily work. Ideological work, it was stressed during the talks, should be systematic and open to all the problems presented by everyday reality. The use by the PZPR activists of the rich traditions and experiences of the Polish and international workers' movement is important in order for ideological activity to be effective.

Marian Crzechowski said that the new party school year 1982-83 is starting in difficult and complicated conditions. We have a long way to go before we can say that "we have won." The signpost for PZPR members in the ideological battle is the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress, which expresses the intentions of the workers' class. The party will not let itself be pushed away from this congress' line. The theses and program which were adopted then should constitute the guiding thought in party training. The workers' class will be the decisive force concerning the state of socialism in Poland. He said that our basic trump card in the battle for socialist renewal is an emergence from the crisis with our own strength. Political enemies are not hiding the fact that they are taking advantage of the support of anti-Polish elements in the West. That is also where the scenarios and instructions for battle against socialism in Poland come from.

The party's consolidation is an exceedingly important platform in the political battle, M. Orzechowski said. We reject everything which conflicts with Marxism-Leninism; it is not without reason that we are speaking about a "return to the sources" today. Nevertheless, the process of consolidating the PZPR is continuing rather slowly and the party has still not regained its full aggressiveness. That is why it is necessary to take care that party ranks are strengthened and that the PZPR program is actively propagated. Speaking about the community's education, he indicated the need to reach for the 100-year-old tradition of the Polish workers' movement and its history, which sets valuable examples for social and political education. The nation, the state and socialism are conceptions which define our place in Europe. The existence of the Polish state, M. Orzechowski said, is inseparably connected with socialism.

CZYREK ATTENDS ACADEMICS PARTY CONFERENCE

LD242322 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1740 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] An important role should be played in the integration of academic life by party organizations. This has been ascertained at the conference of first secretaries of the university PZPR committees. Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, was present. It has been underscored that the academic milieu should play a very special part in forming the national rebirth movement.

Academic affairs are also being discussed at the plenum of the Supreme Council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students.

Benon Miskiewicz, minister of education, higher learning and technology, stated at the plenum that it is necessary to organize the future of the student organizations on the basis of organizations already operating at the universities. As regards students self-management, the ministry has left the decision to individual universities.

CZECHOWICZ CHAIRS YOUTH COMMISSION MEETING

LD250352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] A meeting of the commission on youth of the PZPR Central Committee took place at the automobile factory at Zeran.

The meeting was chaired by Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and dealt with the assessment of the concept of the national socioeconomic plan for the period up to 1985 and of the initial assumptions for the period of 1986-1990. The meeting also heard a report on the implementation of the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Central Committee on matters pertaining to youth.

MOKRZYSZCZAK, OPALCO ATTEND TARNOW PARTY SESSION

LD252144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] In Tarnow the plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee held debates today. The aim of the debates was to mark out the main directions of action and the tasks for the party organizations and echelons of the voivodship, in the report-back and programmatic campaign which is just beginning.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyaszczak, Politburo candidate member and party Central Committee secretary, taking part in the debates drew attention to the danger threatening the proper course of the report-back campaign, both from the ever more active political opponents, and the social moods, which are intensified by the difficult supply situation and rampant speculation.

In his view the main purpose of the campaign should be to bring to the awareness of the party members and the community the fact that the renewal of sociopolitical life is progressing, and that there is no return either to the situation before August 1980, nor to that before the 13 December last year.

It is necessary to propagate in the community party arguments connected with the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, said Wlodzimierz Mokrzyaszczak.

Opalko Chairs Debate

LD251437 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] In Tarnow the plenum of the party voivodship committee has started its deliberations on tasks of the party echelons and organizations in the voivodship in the course of the PZPR report-back and election campaign. The debate chaired by Stanislaw Opalko, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship committee, and is attended by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyaszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

DABROWSKI ADDRESSES ZIELONA GORA PLENUM

AU241059 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Report signed "Nog.": "Economic Reform Must Not Disappoint Social Expectations -- Plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Zielona Gora"]

[Text] The economic situation of the voivodship, the implementation of economic reform and the reinstatement of workers self-management bodies were discussed at the plenum of the Zielona Gora Voivodship PZPR Committee. Jerzy Dabrowski, first secretary of the voivodship committee was in the chair.

The economy of the Zielona Gora Voivodship is experiencing many hardships. The processing industry is dominant here, but suffers from a shortage of raw materials and components, which is a result of last year's none too good agricultural yields and the low yields expected this year in root and fodder crops because of the long drought.

However, as the report of the executive committee and the participants indicated, the poor production results of many enterprises were also caused by subjective factors such as the lack of work discipline, low productivity, wastage of raw materials, organizational helplessness and the managing cadre's indolence. It is not everywhere that party organizations are capable of opposing and combating these negative phenomena.

One of the most urgent tasks ahead is for party members to intensify their efforts to overcome the crisis. There is much evidence in support of the thesis that the situation improves visibly when the managing cadre shows initiative and party organizations are capable of starting a dialogue with the workforce. Production increases, alternative sources of raw materials are discovered and workforces pledge higher outputs, especially of commercial goods whose prices are reduced. There are more of these reserves in the field of organization, management and transportation and their exploitation may have a considerable influence on the growth of production and the revitalization of the economy. /

The reform is being introduced with many side effects. However, there is no doubt that the enterprises which have correctly understood and consistently implemented the intentions of the reform are now enjoying certain material benefits which are also being felt by the workforces, because they receive better wages for better production.

Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the Central Committee, who was also present, outlined the current economic situation of the country and expressed his views on certain issues brought up during the discussion.

BEJGER ATTENDS GDANSK WORKERS' MEETING

LD272226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] A meeting of worker activists has been held in Gdansk. The sociopolitical and economic situation in the light of the coming winter was assessed. As was stated in the course of the meeting, there is a further stabilization of everyday life in Gdansk Voivodship. There is also a visible, distinct consolidation in party ranks. Those at the debate also indicated the usefulness of setting up new trade unions as quickly as possible. It is necessary, however, as was stressed by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Gdansk, to settle what form these new trade unions will take and what their scope of activity is to be. According to the content of the Gdansk agreement, they must be independent, self-governing trade unions and not a political party or an organization with an antisocialist profile.

The state of preparations for the coming winter in Gdansk Voivodship was defined as good. There are already sufficient stocks of coal and the operation to supply worker's families with agricultural produce is proceeding smoothly.

PRON VOIVODSHIP COUNCIL ELECTED IN OLSZTYN

LD272348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] A provisional voivodship council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] has been elected in Olsztyn Voivodship. Wacław Ogrodzinski, director of the Olsztyn Museum of Warmia and Mazury, has been appointed chairman. In a statement addressed to the people of the region, the council stressed the importance of the PRON covering the broadest possible circles of society, of instilling respect for the law and civic responsibility in society, and of creating a climate of social dialogue.

PROVISIONAL PRON COUNCIL SET UP IN SZCZECIN

LD251414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] A provisional voivodship Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] council has also been set up in Szczecin by representatives of diverse social settings, party and nonparty people, representatives of many trades, the world of science, culture, maritime economy, the forces, young people and the Szczecin countryside.

At its inaugural meeting the council passed a declaration defining ideological and programmatic targets for the PRON in the Szczecin area.

STUDENT UNION MEETING ADOPTS RESOLUTION

LD262132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] A plenary session of the Supreme Council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] has been held in Uniejow. A resolution was passed in which it is stated, among other things, that the duty of the student movement is to work to promote activation of the milieu in the formation in young people of the attitudes needed by the country today, and also to protect the organizational independence and social interests of students. The resolution also stresses the need for the student movement to join in the process of creating a Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth.

DAILY REPORTS ASSOCIATION OF JOURNALISTS MEETING

AU241005 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 82 pp 1, 5

[PAP report: "The Second Plenum of the Founding Committee of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] The second plenary meeting of the Founding Committee of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic which, let us remind you, was established 6 months ago on 20 March, was held in Warsaw on 20 September.

The participants in the meeting acquainted themselves with the activity of the association's provisional chief administration and with its commissions: the qualification, intervention, social and foreign commissions. Also under discussion were the current problems of the association of journalists of the Polish People's Republic, an organization which currently has over 4,000 members, in other words, most of our professionally active journalists. The social and welfare situation and the conclusions emerging from it were discussed in particular. It is worth noting here that according to the latest data, the average lifespan of journalists in the Polish People's Republic today is 53 years. Three-quarters of the professionally active journalists suffer from various kinds of illnesses, including heart disease and circulatory problems. Therefore, as was said during the meeting, the battle for guaranteeing the right conditions for the milieu's biological development [as published], which is a basic ingredient for improving the quality of the Polish press, radio and television, is and will remain the chief task of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic.

The members of the Founding Committee adopted a resolution which fully supports the stance of the PZPR, ZSL, SD and Christian associations contained in the ideological and program declaration of 20 July this year as well as the stance of deputies presented in the Sejm resolution of 21 July 1982 concerning the unification of and agreement among all social forces in Poland which profess constitutional political principles.

The resolution says that new hopeful phenomena have arisen in the continuing difficult and complicated political situation in the country. Although we are still encountering the activity of the forces of the political opposition who are striving to disrupt the processes of normalization of public life, these forces can no longer count on wider social support. This is clearly shown by the events of 31 August. The lack of any program whatsoever and an ever-increasing amount of destructive deeds do not give this kind of activity any lasting future.

At the same time, a feeling of realism coupled with an understanding for the supreme interests [racji] of the state and country is gradually paving its way among the community. The most distinct expression of this is the development of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, which is becoming a platform of joint activity open to all constructive social forces. We wish to take an active part in this movement, says the resolution; we wish to publicize its experiences in the press, radio and television; support its initiatives and help bring its program aims to fruition. We are also deciding as an association to take an active part in the creation of local structures of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. We are convinced that this is the only real road to establishing a platform of national accord.

Further in the resolution, the view is expressed that attitudes of "internal emigration," depression, disorientation, helplessness, anticipation or a lack of faith in the purpose of positive activity are still appearing in some circles. They are a considerable obstacle in our joint emergence from the crisis and weaken the general social energy potential needed to achieve this goal. Taking up open, honest and patient discussion about these kinds of attitudes is one of the more important tasks facing journalists today. This is not an easy task, particularly when one considers the need to increase our influence in the community.

It is stressed in the association's resolution that members of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic are fully aware as a result of the current situation of the need to improve ways of getting through to the reader, listener and viewer, and of the need to enrich the stock of arguments at their disposal and select a style of persuasion, dialogue and reflection, not stereotyped briefings. The adopted document stressed that knowing the weight of the published word, which journalists do, they will take care to provide even more honest and comprehensive information in order to meet the public's expectations in the best way and help create a partnerly dialogue among all citizens who wish to serve the socialist fatherland.

The Founding Committee of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic decided to convene a first congress of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic not later than 20 January, 1983.

The following took part in the meeting, which was chaired by the president of the provisional chief administration of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic, Klemens Krzyzagorski: Jan Grzybak, Presidium member and secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee; Alfred Beszterda, Presidium member and secretary of the SD Central Committee; Jan Grzelak, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee's press, radio and television section, as well as heads of the main press institutions.

The Founding Committee of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic adopted a resolution in which the members of this organization, representatives of Polish journalists, clearly protested Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon and the massacre of Palestinians there. We read in the resolution that what happened in the Shatila and Sabra camps in Beirut is a coldblooded genocidal atrocity in the eyes of the entire world. Full responsibility for this massacre falls on Israel and the United States. We desire that our voices join the protests of everyone who demands an end to the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, condemns the use of force in solving international conflicts and wants peace, unification, coexistence and justice.

RAKOWSKI DISCUSSES STATE'S CULTURAL POLICY

AU241125 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the 20 September Warsaw ceremony to inaugurate the 1982-83 cultural year and to hand over the premier's prizes for creative work for children]

[Text] Speaking at the ceremony Vice Premier M. Rakowski said that the guiding principle of cultural policy should be to ensure that culture plays the role of servant in young people's civic upbringing. When on the subject of culture, he said, it is impossible to ignore its substance and artistic and ideological values. In the process of the difficult struggle, which is full of contradictions, to strengthen and enforce the ideas of socialism, we must not be indifferent to what creators and organizers or cultural life offer to our society.

We say, the vice premier continued, that the open-mindedness of Polish culture is what distinguishes it from many other national cultures. This is an obvious fact which our state's cultural policy does not deny. The open-mindedness and cohesion of Polish culture is and will always be a condition for its further development. In its best form the culture of People's Poland is a national culture as well as a universal culture, participates in the dialogue of European and world cultures, is not indifferent to their development and is ready to contribute its own values to them as well as to adopt the values of other cultures. This was and will be so.

Contemporary Polish culture is composed of many historical motives of our traditions. That is why it has so many aspects, which is nothing more than just a reflection of the country's true social situation. We consider this fact something obvious and objective and not something that can be decreed or revoked by decree. This diverse culture of many motives is an area of competition and dialogue among various values and a foundation upon which socialist culture is created. It is inspired by the struggle waged by the workers class and takes over and adopts those motives for national and universal traditions that are connected with progress, the liberation of the working masses, the protection of people against injustice, a rational and courageous study of the world and the liberation of man's personality. We will favor this culture, seeing in it a force that can mobilize society, encourage man morally and prepare him for coming toils.

Recognizing the sensitivity of the people concerned with culture and art to the phenomena occurring in the world, especially those that affect society, we do not and cannot accept one's selfish refusal to participate in social life and, in extreme cases, one's attempts to create opposition against state policy. We will patiently explain to the creative people and artists who think that it is their duty to demonstrate their independence by refusing to participate in the functions watched by the masses, that is, by the citizens who pay taxes, which are also used to support culture, that this is not the right road.

The mental and political tensions we have been experiencing since August 1980 are temporary phenomena. It is with difficulty that we are returning to a normal state and to stabilized socioeconomic relations. But we will return to them because such are the laws of life and of social development. And when we have achieved this goal each one of us will have to answer the question of what he himself has done to achieve this goal as rapidly as possible.

The permanent principles of our socialist state's cultural policy, M. Rakowski continued, are common knowledge. This policy seeks to ensure an untrammelled development of various forms of artistic achievement and of comprehensive creative searches. Clear criteria are distinctive qualities of our policy toward creators of culture. Our aim is to convince and attract and not to repulse.

The young Poles who have actively participated in the changes that have affected Poland since August 1980 have protested not because they were against socialism, but because they did not see any consistency in the implementation of socialist ideals. I mentioned this issue, M. Rakowski said, at the 3 May plenary session of the Sejm, which was entirely devoted to culture for the first time in People's Poland. I cannot help expressing regret that the policy of the opening proclaimed at that session has been ignored by some creative people.

I would like to tell our young countrymen once again that we are unable to ensure for them material conditions to meet their wishes. We want to win their hearts and minds by frankly talking with them about the complicated -- at times very complicated -- history of our nation.

Creators of culture and art should actively participate in this enormous task. Many of them are involved in this task, and we are most grateful to them. They have earned permanent places not only in the hearts of children and young people, but also in our hearts -- in the hearts of the generation that is still bearing the main responsibility for the country's fate.

Vice Premier M. Rakowski offered cordial thanks to creators of art for children and young people and for their great work to develop their minds and hearts.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON NEW CULTURAL MONTHLY

AU241255 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 82 p 5

[PAP report: "The Program of INSPIRACJA"]

[Text] On 20 September, a meeting took place in Warsaw between the editorial team of the new monthly INSPIRACJA and Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the main administration of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth [ZSMP].

INSPIRACJA was created to replace the journals NASZ KLUB and KULTURA I TY, which had been published until now. The new monthly is above all designed for the organizers of cultural events in cities and rural areas youth workers, activists and workers of establishments for the dissemination of culture and for the instructors of amateur movements in the arts. J. Jaskiernia stressed that the new monthly, which deals with the problems of the dissemination of culture, will provide, among other things, a repertoire and methodology of assistance for the members of the ZSMP -- the animators of cultural life in the cities and rural areas.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON JOURNALISTS' VISITS TO PLANTS

AU281453 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Sep 82 p 1, 2

["Dik" report: "TRYBUNA LUDU Days -- Journalists Among Work Forces in Plants"]

[Excerpt] Warel: State-Church Relations

Editor Ignacy Krasicki met with the party activists from the Warel plant. During the meeting current problems concerning relations between the church and the state in Poland were discussed against the background of the sociopolitical situation in the country. During the meeting, at which many people spoke, attention was also drawn to the need to firmly oppose the exploitation of the church and of religion for political ends, hostile to the socialist system of the Polish People's Republic.

The participants in the meeting were reminded of the constitutional principle behind the division between the lay state and the church and other denominations, with an emphasis on the fact that the wide forum of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth gathers good-natured people of various wordly views, but in no case can it contain political neoclericalism.

At the same time a comprehensive appraisal was made during the meeting of the role played by the active religious policy of the party and people's state as an important factor in the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

The participants in the meeting also expressed the need to meet working people's sense of social justice halfway. This should be done by means of a dynamic class policy aimed at eliminating extremes of poverty and wealth which often exist side by side. Attention was also devoted to the role of party propaganda in the offensive against antisocialist views hostile to Poland.

AGRICULTURAL UNIONISTS DISCUSS COOPERATIVE BILL

LD272316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The most important conclusions and tasks emerging from the recently passed cooperative bill, and the recent economic and postcontrol decisions for the agricultural cooperatives as related to the functioning of the agricultural services centers, constituted the main subject today at the national conference of chairmen of the voivodship unions of the "Peasant Mutual Aid" agricultural cooperatives.

It was underscored that in the new cooperative bill the principles of intercooperative democracy have been strengthened. The bill also regulates relations between members and the cooperatives as well as between cooperatives and their unions. The bill embodies legal guarantees for an independent and self-managed activity of the cooperatives and the basing of their economy on cost accountancy and the decisive role of self-management echelons. The new bill comes into force on 1 January next year. The meeting decided that it is indispensable to properly promote its principles among all cooperatives and the whole community.

The conference also stressed that voivodship congresses of delegates of the voivodship unions should be held before the end of the year, at which there will be a thorough evaluation of the realization of earlier decisions. They will also discuss in detail the program of action for the years 1983-85. The congresses will also elect new voivodship officers of the organization and will adopt new statutes.

In the course of the debate, special attention was drawn to problems related to the elimination from the cooperative economy and the agricultural services of such negative phenomena as poor management, speculation and abuse of the posts held.

It was stressed that it is necessary to demand a consistent implementation of all post-control recommendations of the local operational groups and other control and inspection services.

At the end of the conference it was ascertained that the new cooperative bill truly assures favorable conditions for an independent and self-managed activity of individual cooperatives and of entire organizations of this type.

ORTHODOX ARCHBISHOP JAROSZUK DIES 24 SEPTEMBER

LD251356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Archbishop Aleksy Jaroszek, Orthodox ordinary of the Wroclaw-Szczecin Archdiocese died in Wroclaw yesterday.

His remains are lying in state in the Cathedral Orthodox Church dedicated to the birth of the mother of God at the Swietego Mikolaja Street 40. Funeral ceremonies will start on Monday.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS VISIT TO COVASNA COUNTY 28 SEP

AU280921 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Summary] President Nicolae Ceausescu, "accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other party-state leaders," has begun a working visit today to Covasna County. The high-ranking guests are visiting agricultural and industrial units in this county. The visit continues.

Speaks at Rally

AU281231 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1105 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 28 September mass rally in Sfintu Gheorghe, Covasna County -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades and friends: I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of Sfintu Gheorghe Municipality and Covasna County, warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself. [cheers, chants]

We have come to Covasna County and Sfintu Gheorghe Municipality on a working visit. At the same time, we have attended the unveiling of a monument devoted to the first founder of the united Romanian state: Mihai the Brave. We have visited several industrial enterprises in Tirgu Secuiesc and in Sfintu Gheorghe including all four machine-building enterprises. Generally speaking, our impressions are good. We have noted with great satisfaction the important successes attained by the collectives of working people at those enterprises in fulfilling this year's plan, in developing their enterprises and in improving product quality. From this great mass rally I want to convey warmest congratulations to the working people of Covasna and of Sfintu Gheorghe for the results obtained so far as well as wishes for new successes. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people!"]

We have also visited three agricultural units: a zootechnical farm, a cooperative and a state enterprise. We have seen with great satisfaction good potato crops; on the way we stopped and examined the beet crops; we noted good livestock results. Indeed, Covasna County this year reared the largest wheat crop in its history. I hope that this will constitute a sound basis for even better crops next year. I want [applause] I want to convey to the units I visited, to all peasants and all working people employed in agriculture, congratulations for the results obtained and wishes for ever larger crops and for an ever greater contribution to implementing the agrarian revolution in Romania. [applause, cheers]

This year we mark 15 years since the establishment of the counties, since the territorial-administrative reorganization. That was when Covasna County was established. As you know, at the time its industry was negligible. Currently, Covasna County has a strong industry. Machine-building is one of the major county branches, featuring one enterprise with 6,500 workers -- a big enterprise. In Tirgu Secuiesc there is a very important enterprise with over 2,000 workers. This, comrades, reflects the actual implementation of our Communist Party's policy of rationally developing all the counties and deploying industry and all other types of activities throughout the country, thus creating working and living conditions and establishing genuine equality of rights among all working people and all citizens in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!"]

At the enterprises we visited we noted with great satisfaction good results in raising the qualitative and technical level of production, diversifying production ranges and dealing with very important problems, such as those concerning gear boxes. I must state that we do not merely have industrial enterprises in Tirgu Secuiesc, Sfintu Gheorghe and Covasna in general, but have sophisticated enterprises, some of which are of a great importance to Romania's economy. Hence, all possible efforts must now be made for those modern and sophisticated enterprises to manufacture the best possible products and to work at full capacity. The gear boxes that will be mounted on Romanian trucks, heavy tractors and other vehicles must be made so as to reflect the diligence, skill and high level of qualification of Covasna workers. [cheers, applause]

At the same time, proceeding from the results to date, more resolute steps must be taken to increase agricultural production. As of next year Covasna County must produce at least 4,000 kg wheat per hectare. Potato yields must increase to 35,000-40,000 [presumably kg per hectare] and beets to 40,000-50,000. On that basis, the livestock sector should be forcefully developed and animal production greatly increased. Covasna County, which has become a strong industrial county, still has and can play an important role in agriculture. I hope that the working people employed in agriculture will do their utmost to demonstrate their strength, capabilities and diligence. [applause]

Working people of different nationalities -- Romanian, Hungarian and Szekler -- live together here, and we must ensure that united, they can demonstrate the diligence of the working people of this area. The Szeklers must show that they can be good workers and good farmers, that they will always fulfill their honorable obligations and increase their contribution to developing our economy and the county and to strengthening our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers]

Simultaneously, dear comrades, we must give greater attention to the professional and technical level of the working people. The modern equipment in our enterprises requires highly-qualified workers, technicians and engineers. In order to manufacture and market abroad sophisticated and competitive machines and installations we need skill, discipline and order. This is why the matter of raising the professional-technical level and qualification of the personnel is currently one of the most important issues for further developing our national economy, for the victory of socialism and for implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of advancing toward communism. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, more intensive activities should be carried out to shape people's socialist consciousness, as well as cultural and educational activities. The shaping of a new man, conscious builder of his bright future, must be based on the revolutionary concept of life and the world -- historical and dialectical materialism -- and on the noble ideas of scientific socialism, which guide to victory and ensure mankind's freedom from oppression and the victory of a better and more just world. [cheers, chants and "Ceausescu-peace!"]

Today I attended the unveiling of a monument to Mihai the Brave. The monument constitutes a symbol of the struggle against foreign domination and of the unity of working people, regardless of nationality. As is known, thousands of Szeklers fought in the armies of Mihai the Brave on various battle fields, from the Danube up to Turda and Moldavia. In those battles against foreign invaders, and later in the struggle to unite the three Romanian principalities into one state, the Szeklers made an important contribution. In subsequent centuries, everything that was achieved on this land was achieved through the joint struggle of Romanians, Hungarians, other nationalities and Szeklers. They all struggled resolutely for social and national freedom. These great industrial and agricultural enterprises are proof of the force of the noble ideas of socialism and of the fraternity among all working people, regardless of nationality. [cheers, applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the people!"]

The working people of Covasna, like all our people, must further strive to implement the 12th congress decisions, whose objectives are Romania's transition to a new stage of development, the achievement of a new quality in work and life and in all sectors of activity. We must resolutely work to optimally implement this program, which ensures brilliant prospects for continuously raising the people's material and intellectual standards and for strengthening Socialist Romania, securing its equal rights, and strengthening its independence and sovereignty. [applause, cheers]

As is well known, the party program and the 12th congress particularly emphasized the need to continuously improve the democratic leadership and the structures permitting the working people's participation in building socialism and mapping out our fatherland's domestic and foreign policies.

There is practically no enterprise without a leadership council or without general meetings. The working people can have their say on all aspects of development and on domestic and foreign policies. There is no enterprise that does not ensure participation by each working person, by our entire nation and by all the citizens regardless of nationality. In the final analysis, this is the meaning of genuine equality: the establishment of equal work and living conditions and the possibility of participating equally and fully in the leadership of the society and in building our people's free and rational future. [chants of "Ceausescu and the people!"]

Dear comrades and friends: While working to implement the 12th program and decisions we do not for a moment forget that we must strive to contribute to achieving an international policy of full equality among all the nations, of respect for sovereignty and independence, noninterference in internal affairs and renunciation of the use and threat of force in international life. [applause]

We must never forget that we need peace in order to be able to concentrate our forces on our socioeconomic development. Actually all peoples, regardless of their social system, need peace, independence and freedom in order to concentrate their efforts on their socioeconomic development. Therefore, the struggle for peace is the key issue for today's mankind. [cheers, chants]

There is serious tension in international life. The policy of force and diktat is still powerfully manifest; there are still wars and daily victims among men, women and children. Therefore, we should struggle along with all peoples to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Let us all say a resolute no to wars and do everything possible to ensure lasting peace in the world. [cheers, chants]

The Romanian people are fully engaged, along with European and other peoples, in the struggle for disarmament and peace. The big peace manifestations in Europe, to which our people have actively adhered, and the 18 million signatures on our peace appeal demonstrate the determination of the Romanian people to work in close unity with all peoples and prove that the peoples have the necessary force to ensure the people's supreme right to existence, freedom, independence and life. [cheers, chants]

Romania firmly works to ensure the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting which is due to resume this fall. We wish that this meeting reaches ever better understandings on European cooperation and solidarity, convenes a conference on disarmament and trust in Europe and ensures the continuity of meetings on European security and cooperation started in Helsinki. We need a European cooperation based on full equality of rights; we act for a united Europe based upon respect for the socioeconomic system in each state and the independence of each nation. [cheers, chants]

We must do everything possible to halt the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and to bring about the withdrawal and destruction of existing ones. Europe does not need new nuclear missiles, be they small or of shorter range. Generally speaking, we must resolutely work for a Europe free of nuclear missiles and weapons, a Europe of cooperation and peace. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we speak out for developing cooperation between Balkan countries and attaining peaceful cooperation in this region and a nuclear-free area as part and parcel of the struggle for a nuclear-free Europe and world. [cheers, chants]

In view of the many conflicts in the world, Romania has resolutely advocated an end to any kind of military action and the resolving of problems through negotiations. No matter how long and difficult such negotiations may be they are incomparably better and easier than even the smallest battles which daily have victims and cause deaths. That is why the negotiated resolution of international problems is the only rational way. It is in the interest of each people and of international peace and cooperation. [cheers, chants]

In this respect I would like to reiterate the need to resolve the Middle East problem through negotiations and to attain a global peace which can solve the Palestinian problem and set up an independent Palestinian state. The fact is that there should be an independent Palestinian state in the Middle East and that the independence and security of Israel should be ensured. All Middle East states need peace and cooperation so they can concentrate efforts on socioeconomic development. [cheers, chants]

As a developing socialist country, Romania is carrying out broad activity to resolve the question of underdevelopment and bring about a new international economic order. It is necessary to do our best to put an end to the situation currently affecting two-thirds of mankind and to the ever wider gaps between rich and poor countries. One should understand that the elimination of underdevelopment and the attainment of a new international economic order is an objective requirement. Only by meeting this requirement can one create conditions for the socioeconomic development of all mankind and for world economic stability. Only thus can one ensure peace, independence and cooperation in the world. [cheers, chants]

In our international activity we attach great importance to continuously developing relations with all socialist countries. We deem it necessary to do our best to overcome existing differences and to strengthen the unity and cooperation of socialist countries since this is an important factor for asserting the role of socialist countries, enhancing the prestige of socialism in the world and increasing the international activity of socialist countries for peace and a better and more just world. [cheers, chants]

It is obvious that in this respect we are proceeding from the need to continuously develop cooperation with the neighboring countries, the socialist countries and other neighbors, with the belief that relations of good cooperation and good-neighborliness are a primary prerequisite for developing peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

At the same time we are broadly developing relations with developing countries and the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. It is necessary to proceed from the reality of the existence of countries with different social systems and from the need for cooperation between them on the basis of full equality so as to ensure the peace and socioeconomic development of each nation. Only by basing all international relations upon equality, respect for independence, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage can one ensure the participation of all states, regardless of social system or size, in resolving all problems. We want that ever better conditions are created to ensure the active participation of small and medium-sized countries and nonaligned and developing states in resolving problems and ensuring peace and national independence. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: In conclusion, I would like to again express satisfaction at the way in which the Covasna County working people, party organizations, communists, management councils and general meetings in towns and villages are working to fulfill the highly responsible tasks devolving upon them from the 12th congress decisions. You have attained good results. You also have prospects to attain important success this year both in agriculture and industry. I do not yet know what the final results of the wheat production competition will be. However, in view of the place previously occupied, Covasna will occupy one of the first three places if not first place itself. [cheers, chants]

You should resolutely work to ensure that Covasna County scores ever better results in the current 5-year plan and occupies a front-ranking place. In view of the existing industry and agriculture and of the work of the Covasna communists and working people, I hope that you occupy a front-ranking place such as first place. [cheers, chants] With this conviction and wish, I wish you all and all Covasna working people ever greater success in all fields of activity as well as much health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FINNISH COMMUNIST LEADER

AU281421 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general met today in Sfintu Gheorghe Municipality with Comrade Jouko Kajanoja, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, who is paying a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee. During the meeting the sides briefed each other on activities and concerns of the two parties and exchanged views on international issues and the communists and workers movement. The meeting proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual esteem.

SOVIET MILITARY TRAINING SHIP VISITS CONSTANTA

Arrives 21 Sep

AU270944 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] A Soviet military training ship arrived Tuesday morning on a visit to Constanta. Later in the day, Captain (N.M. Pitulaynin), Accompanied by a group of Soviet officers, paid courtesy calls on the mayor of Constanta Municipality, the commander of the navy and the commander of the Mircea Cel Batrin Maritime Institute. The guests laid wreaths at the victory monument and the monument to Soviet seamen in Constanta.

Departs 25 Sep

AU270945 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] The Soviet military training ship that had been visiting Constanta left Romania's territorial waters on Saturday morning. During their stay in our country the ship's crew visited historical monuments and cultural-tourist sites in Constanta Municipality and along the Romanian Black Sea shore.

CONSTANTIN MEETS CONGO TRADE MINISTER

AU271946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/9/1982 -- Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview on September 27 with Joseph Elenga Ngaporo, minister of trade of the People's Republic of the Congo, who is paying a visit to Romania. The fine relations were highlighted of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples which were shown to develop in the spirit of the decisions reached during the summits in Bucharest and Brazzaville. Possibilities were also analysed of expanding the Romanian-Congolese cooperation on multiple planes, of increasing commercial exchanges in the interests of the two countries and peoples.

DELEGATION MEETS LUXEMBOURG PRIME MINISTER

AU272035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Luxembourg, AGERPRES 27/9/1982 -- A Romanian parliamentary delegation headed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, now on an official visit of friendship to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg at the invitation of the Chamber of Deputies, called on Pierre Werner, prime minister and minister of state. On the occasion the chairman of the Romanian Parliament conveyed a cordial salute in behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu to Grand Duke Jean and Grand Duchess Josephine Charlotte.

During the talks the sides evoked the ascending evolution of the Romania-Luxembourg relations and highlighted the achievements scored in the development of the exchanges in the trade, cultural and other planes. The sides expressed the wish to develop the trade exchanges and the cooperation. At the same time they exchanged views on certain topical problems of the international life, stressing the need for an enhanced contribution of the small and medium-sized countries to solving them.

The chairman of the Romanian Parliament had an interview with the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Leon Bollendorff and talks at the office of the Chamber of Deputies. On the occasion there was exchanged experience as concerns the working methods of the two parliaments and their will was expressed for further action to be taken in view of developing the relations on multiple planes between the two parliaments and countries. for the promotion of the relations of friendship between Romania and Luxembourg. The sides also stressed the wish to intensify efforts for an amplification of their collaboration within the interparliamentary union in view of promoting peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The Romanian parliamentarians also paid a visit at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Cooperation and had interviews with Luxembourg authorities.

MOJSOV MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UNITED NATIONS

LD291002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0934 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov who is heading the Yugoslav delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly session, had separate meetings here in the past two days with the heads of several delegations.

Mojsov met with the foreign ministers of Pakistan, Egypt, Belgium, Italy, Peru, Djibouti, Austria and India.

Views were exchanged on the current international situation, questions on the session's agenda and on the development of Yugoslavia's relations with these countries. Talks between Mojsov and the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries dealt especially with the activities of the Nonaligned Movement.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS ALBANIAN INCURSION

AU281135 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Internal Affairs Ministry of Albania has announced that on the night of 26 September, we quote, a gang of runaway Albanian criminals, led by a Xhevdet Mustafa, landed on the Albanian coast. Transmitting the statement by the Internal Affairs Ministry, ATA reports that security organs, units of the armed forces and the people of the region liquidated the bandits within 5 hours after the landing was discovered. ATA adds that after the band was liquidated, considerable quantities of automatic weapons, pistols, binoculars, a radio receiver, clothing and camouflage equipment were found. Certain quantities of money -- U.S. dollars, Italian liras and Albanian leks -- were also found on the diversionists.

LIBYAN WARSHIPS ARRIVE, WELCOMED TO SPLIT

AU261750 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Yesterday, three ships of the navy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, (Ibn-unaya), (Ibn al-furat), and (Ibn al-Hadran), arrived at the Split port, where they will stay on an unofficial visit. During their visit to Split, the crews of the three ships will visit some cultural and historical monuments in the city and its surroundings.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV-GANDHI TALKS

LD281642 Zabreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Here is our foreign political commentary in which Milika Sundic speaks about the significance of the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi for the present trends in the world and the policy of nonaligned countries.

The successful Soviet-Indian meeting held at the highest level, which ended recently, has rightly found exceptionally great publicity in the world press and in political and diplomatic circles. Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi met at a point in time which means, both for the Soviet Union and for India, much more than the established practice of mutual communication which both sides are encouraging and nurturing. Indira Gandhi arrived in Moscow not only as the prime minister of a large and influential nonaligned country, but also as the future coordinator of the Nonaligned Movement.

Before her visit to Moscow she visited Washington, where she had talks with President Reagan, and this with full success. India succeeded -- and America too was inclined toward it -- to move relations with the leading Western power out of its impasse and in this way, to all intents and purposes, a kind of equilibrium in India's relations with superpowers was established. If one adds to this the fact that Indian-Chinese relations too are on the right road, one could say that India's international position has considerably strengthened and thus also the position and the influence of the non-aligned countries as a whole.

The changes which have taken place in Indian-American relations will certainly not be harmful to the Indian-Soviet relations. After all, India has always wanted to cooperate with the United States in various spheres, in the first place in the economic sphere, and the reason that it has not been succeeding in this is the consequence of the American behavior toward India and of America's suspicions about Indian-Soviet contacts.

Apart from the fact that the Soviet Union has always wanted to develop and promote bilateral cooperation with India, it has also demonstrated its readiness to be accommodating, within the limits of its economic possibilities, regarding many demands by India.

The disruptions in Soviet-Chinese and in the Indian-Chinese relations have also exerted an influence on the Soviet-Indian relations. Now, however, in these spheres too, considerable shifting has taken place, but this will have no influence whatsoever on the friendship between India and the Soviet Union. On the contrary, were there to be a war in Indochina, that is the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea, circumstances in Asia and in the Far East would alter fundamentally.

Many reproach India for having recognized the puppet regime in Phom Penh and because it has not laid greater emphasis on its disagreement with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It is, however, believed that India, as the leading nonaligned country, should not have been reconcilable to such a degree toward either of the two above-mentioned interventions.

The government in New Delhi, however, has its reasons and calculations in both cases, but this does not mean that India agrees with the policy of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. On the contrary, India has on several occasions expressed its disagreement both with the Soviet action in Afghanistan and with the Vietnamese action in Kampuchea. It has done this in such a way that neither Moscow nor Hanoi bare India any ill intentions. It goes without saying that such moderation by India has, to some extent, also been the result of the American behavior toward India and to that part of the world in general.

As the future host of the seventh nonaligned countries summit, Indira found herself in Washington and in Moscow at the right time, and she returned with observations which -- with reference to the behavior of blocs and superpowers -- could be precious for the forthcoming activities of the Nonaligned Movement and the decisions which will be adopted in New Delhi. The existing world situation demands a more unified action by nonaligned countries in resolving major international problems and speedier elimination of disagreements in the Nonaligned Movement itself.

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES NEW SFRY AMBASSADOR TO PRC

AU261749 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Savo Obradovic, newly appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC and former assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, prior to his departure to his new post.

FEDERAL ORGANS DISCUSS DEFENSE, BORDER SECURITY

SFRY Presidency

LD281404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- At today's session, which was presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, the SFRY Presidency debated a number of issues concerning the operation of certain federal organs and institutions in war conditions. The presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces took part. A review was made of the war budget and financing of the federation, of planning and provisions for cadres to carry out business and tasks in the economy and social activities, of the organization of health services and also of the operation of pension and disability assurance in war time.

National Defense Council

LD281416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 28 Sep

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- A session was held in Belgrade today of the SFRY Presidency Council for National Defense, chaired by President Petar Stambolic. A review was made of guidelines for defense of the SFRY.

The council also examined the issue of the material reserves of the armed forces, the implementation of aviation programs in industry and the training of cadres for all-people's defense in civilian higher education institutions.

Federal Assembly Committee

LD281448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- At today's session the delegates in the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber National Defense Committee reviewed information from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense on the security situation and the state of organization of social self-protection in the border areas of our country. Although it was pointed out that the information is not complete, since a report is lacking on the state of affairs [passage indistinct] full attention should be devoted to [words indistinct] national defense. (?It was stated) that for the last years, no one in the federation except for the Secretariat for National Defense, has been concerned with this, and particular criticisms were directed at the Federal Executive Council.

The chief problem cited in the information is the increasing exodus from border regions, which greatly weakens the system of self-protection. It was pointed out that it is precisely those places where practically entire settlements have moved from that the largest number of immigrants are registered as having arrived in our country. All efforts should therefore be directed toward finding the best possible solution to this problem.

The first steps have already been taken in Slovenia to halt a further exodus from the border regions and to enable the return of those who have already left for the towns. A law has been proposed which would provide equal conditions for claiming old-age pensions for workers and (?country folk) and attention is being devoted to the questions of giving equal health protection for country-folk and workers. Country-folk living nearer the border would have more rights compared to those living further away. In addition, quite specific measures have been taken in that republic to encourage the return of those who have left. Whereas employment in the republic as a whole this year (?grew at the rate of) 9 percent, in the border regions this rate was 2.5 per cent.

The delegates concluded that before this problem is debated at a Federal Chamber session, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense should submit complete information to the committee, encompassing both the problems of organizing social self-protection in the border regions of Kosovo, and all topical problems relating to the return of those who have left.

Dolanc-'Situation Stable'

LD282256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 28 (TANJUG) -- "The political and security situation in Yugoslavia is stable," assessed Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Stane Dolanc in a televised question-and-answer programme Tuesday evening.

He stressed that Yugoslavia's security must be viewed in the context of the facts that "the world has in a [word indistinct] way entered a crisis" and a crisis of detente has also emerged. This affects Yugoslavia which, Dolanc noted, is "interesting" because of its socio-political system, geo-political situation and its role in the Nonaligned Movement.

Dolanc also said that the economic [word indistinct] and the situation in the province of Kosovo where anti-Yugoslav disorders broke out 18 months ago also had an effect on Yugoslavia's security.

Replying to viewers' questions, Dolanc said that Yugoslavia's frontiers were "completely calm." But he added that a number of terrorist, mainly profascist anti-Yugoslav groups were active abroad, especially in some Western countries.

Dolanc said that "organized" groups of Ustashas, Chetniks, Balists and political emigres from Kosovo were financed by Western "black" capital which, "does not find Yugoslavia such as it is to its liking". He added that there were also anti-Yugoslav Stalinist groups in East European countries.

Dolanc especially underlined the necessity of combatting economic crime in Yugoslavia and revealed that damage resulting from it this year amounted to some 4 billion dinars (1 dollar equals 51 dinars).

Turning to the situation in Kosovo, Dolanc said that "a qualitatively new situation" has taken place there, if compared with the situation of one year ago when Albanian chauvinistic-irredentist disorders broke out. He said that nevertheless "quick results cannot be expected" in full normalization of the situation and emphasized that the present political leadership of this Yugoslav province "exactly knows what it wants". He announced that during this year security forces in Kosovo arrested 700 persons for hostile activity and that 320 persons were put on trial.

He said that pressures on Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo still exist and that during this year 8,000 persons of these two nationalities migrated from Kosovo to other parts of Yugoslavia. Dolanc emphasized that order and legality can be "easily and quickly" restored in Kosovo by purely security measures, but that a long-term action is aimed first of all at large-scale political and social normalization of the situation in this Yugoslav province.

PLANINC MEETS REPUBLICAN LEADERS ON QUICK TOUR

Stops in Slovenia

LD271554 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, paid a working visit to Slovenia today. She was accompanied by Zvone Dragan, and Mijat Sukovic, vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council.

According to a statement by the Republican Committee for Information of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, during her talks with Janez Semljarič, president of the Slovene Executive Council and his associates, current economic developments to the end of the year and forecasts for the next year were discussed. Particular reference was made to the questions of economic relations with foreign countries, energy supplies and limitation on all forms of expenditure.

Milka Planinc also met top representatives of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia: Viktor Avbelj, Andrej Marinc, Vinko Hafner, Franc Setinc and France Popit.

Visits Croatia

AU272201 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Today in Zagreb, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, together with her associates, held talks with Ante Marković, president of the Croatian Executive Council, and members of the Croatian Executive Council on the current socioeconomic trends in Croatia and the planning of economic development for next year. The revision of Croatia's current medium-term plan for the period to 1985 was also discussed. It was concluded that, under the very difficult conditions for economic operations in domestic and foreign markets this year, the Croatian economy has achieved significant results especially in increasing its exports and fulfilling the matured obligations to foreign creditors. The measures were also discussed that should be taken in the associated labor and the organs of the republic and the federation to increase exports and thereby not only achieve a complete foreign exchange liquidity but also a stronger participation of our economy in world economic trends.

Meets Montenegrins

LD281636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Titograd, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, made a working visit to Montenegro today accompanied by Mijat Suković and Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

As reported by the Republican Committee for Information, there was an exchange of views on important questions of current economic policy with Radivoje Brajović, president of the Executive Council of the Montenegro Assembly. There was also a discussion of problems expected in the coming year and the possibilities of solving them.

The guests were acquainted with the basic characteristics of the current economy in Montenegro, above all, with the significant growth in exports in the first eight months, problems of business activity, difficulties in supplying raw materials, production materials and all forms of energy, the results achieved in limiting consumption and the realization of the programs of renewal and reconstruction of the areas affected by the destructive earthquake.

There was also discussion of questions relating to the realization of economic policy for this and next year, as well as of preparations for federal and republican documents. Particular attention was devoted to the need to create an extremely mobile atmosphere aimed at solving key issues and carrying out set tasks which would lead to a solution to the country's economic difficulties.

As was emphasized, mobilization toward solving joint current problems and overcoming instances of autarchy will do much to reduce the need for administration by state organs. The promotion of economic relations with other countries, above all through increased exports, and the need for economies on all fronts, the limitation of consumption and its coordination with established policy, are the basic tasks of stabilization.

It was said that the standpoints and conclusions of the third LCY Central Committee session are a direct obligation of all socialist subjects.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, accompanied by her associates, had a meeting today with Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee; Milutin Tanjevic, president of the republican assembly; and Marko Orlandic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

Visits Sarajevo

LD282220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1859 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, made a working visit to Bosnia-Herzegovina accompanied by Zvezdana Dragan and Mijat Sukovic, vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council. In Sarajevo, Milka Planinc had a meeting with Seid Maglajlija, president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Executive Council, and some executive council members. Talks were held on current economic trends with particular reference to the causes of the unfavorable tendencies in these trends and to measures taken to make production more dynamic. Measures to achieve more favorable results in economic relations with other countries and in the sphere of consumption were also discussed. Views were exchanged on the concept of socioeconomic development in 1983 as well as on other issues in the sphere of current and projected policy.

TANJUG REPORTS COUNCIL MEETINGS, ECONOMIC TALKS

LD282236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has real chances to improve its economic situation and expand its exports, as one of the priority targets in its plans, by new measures of economic policy, through the development of self-management and through joining trends guided by world market criteria.

This was the tenor of discussions at the recent session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and conclusions on concrete lines of economic stabilization are also being adopted these days by government bodies.

The Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Tuesday pointed out that, following unfavorable performance in the first five months of this year, the republic's exports have begun to rise. In June-July, they increased by 11.2 percent compared to the same months of last year, while those to the convertible currency area were 17.5 percent up. Over the same period imports fell by 16.7 percent, and Croatia met all its liabilities due to foreign creditors amounting to one billion 300 million dollars.

This course will continue to be followed, noted the Croatian Executive Council, pointing out that the way to increase production -- which is on a slight decline (by 0.7 per cent during the first seven months) is the further growth of exports, increase in foreign currency earnings, and the ensurance of more raw materials and semi-manufactures.

The Executive Council of Croatia discussed the lines of change in the current medium-term plan and pointed out that the plan should be adapted to real possibilities and capabilities of the economy. In this context the republican government recalls that there will be no more any chances for large "appetites" for investments, because resources will primarily be channeled to energy, production for exports and food production, and to raising the level of quality of service in the tourist industry.

Similar subjects were also discussed on Tuesday by the Executive Council of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. A bill prohibiting the spending of social resources for non-economic projects was passed by the republican assembly by emergency procedure. As a result, 75 construction sites in which three billion 300 million dinars (about 66 million dollars) was to be invested, will be closed.

The republic's economy has recorded a slight decline of production -- by 0.3 percent over the first eight months of this year. However, the record may be improved by the end of the year through better work and larger utilization of the existing industrial facilities, the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina maintains.

CROATIAN SAWP LEADER DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT

AU281201 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Milica Dapcevic and Hajrudin Suljic report on the session of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference in Belgrade on 22 September]

[Excerpt] At the Presidium session today, Darinka Puskaric [president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Croatia] referred to some statements connected with Croatia's debts and the criticism of its huge spending of foreign exchange for equipment and production materials, which according to her not only are not always true, but also do not contribute to solving these problems. She recalled a statement made at a meeting of a SWAP body [by France Popit at the Slovene SAWP Presidium session], which expressed the opinion that it was "immoral" ["nemoralno"] and incomprehensible that a republic which has the largest foreign debts demands that they be paid by the entire country." Advocating a correct and objective interpretation of data and problems of each community, she said among other things that Croatia has the smallest share of the foreign debt, that it amounts to 17 percent of the overall foreign exchange inflow effected by that republic and that Croatia is in fact, after Slovenia, the least in debt. The problem is that Croatia is in the worst situation this year and next because the debts are falling due.

Because of the debts falling due, because of the terms that are running out, and not because of the overall excessive borrowing, the commitments are such that we have been unable to fulfill them, although we have mobilized all our own forces and have asked for and obtained the support of Yugoslav banks, especially the national bank, amounting to \$271 million. These monies were handed over in the form of a loan, a credit, and they must be paid back. I think that there should be no quarrel about the fact that such solidarity aid was extended, particularly since this principle of solidarity has been stressed and affirmed in our country and has always been present, and so it is now.

It is well known that Croatia used to be, as a rule, a republic that ran foreign exchange surpluses, which were normally used to meet other needs, the deficit of the country as a whole, the requirements of other parts of the country and of associated labor. Let me add by the way that perhaps there would have been no problem in this connection had some other questions, which particularly impinge on the interests of the Republic of Croatia, been solved more favorably within the complex of general solutions.

INA MANAGER EMBEZZLED FUNDS, FLED TO FRG

LD281226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Zagreb, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Croatia today issued the following written reply to delegates of the Croat Assembly Sociopolitical Chamber regarding their question about the disappearance of Stjepan Djurekovic, one of the managers of INA [petroleum industry], whose disappearance was announced on 31 May this year.

"As soon as reports of his disappearance were received, the internal affairs organs began a search. It was established that Djurekovic had left the country and is at present in the FRG. His son, who left earlier in order to avoid military service in the Yugoslav People's Army, is there.

It has so far been established that over a number of years he abused his position as director of INA trading and then INA marketing to derive considerable material benefits illegally. He spent money beyond the means which his personal income offered him. He often spent weekends abroad, spending large sums. In Yugoslavia, in addition to a luxuriously appointed apartment in Zagreb, he (?built) a four-room weekend house by the sea and purchased several cars.

After his flight from the country [words indistinct] with the terrorist (?Ustasha) emigration preparing propaganda and other subversion against the SFRY. Through his [word indistinct] work and immoral conduct in Yugoslavia and his hostile activity abroad he has inflicted undoubted harm to his work organization and to the country as a whole." The Croatian Internal Affairs Secretariat reply to the delegates' question states.

KOSOVO JUDICIARY URGED TO BE 'MORE EFFECTIVE'

LD282008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 28 Sept 82

[Text] Pristina, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- The organs of the judiciary in Kosovo must be more prompt, effective and forceful. They must react in good time to the various non-self-management and illegal phenomena and make a bigger contribution to society's efforts aimed at the stabilization of the economic situation in the province. The responsibility and obligation of the judiciary is all the greater because economic stabilization is the first precondition for the complete stabilization of the political and security situation in the province. This was emphasized at today's consultative meeting which the Kosovo League of Communist Provincial Committee Presidium organized with representatives of the judicial organs.

It was also noted that the serious economic situation in Kosovo is, to a considerable extent, a consequence of subjective weaknesses for which no one takes responsibility. Certain measures are not taken even where responsibility for discipline is clear. Damage, extravagance, the alienation of social resources, their appropriation from individuals, as well as various abuses, misdemeanors, bribery and corruption are passed over lightly.

Socialist morality, as Vukasin Jokanovic, executive secretary in the Provincial Presidium said in the introductory report, has been seriously violated, and the violation of constitutionality and legality is of such dimensions that it requires forceful action by the League of Communists and all subjects of society.

Therefore the judicial organs are called upon to become involved in good time and consistently in eliminating all negative features, but at the same time it was pointed out that they must first eliminate their own weaknesses, such as delays, insufficient work discipline, partiality, nonimplementation of validated decisions, familiarism and other phenomena present among the judicial organs.